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WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Woodman, spare that tree!
 Touch not a single bough;
In my youth it sheltered me,
 And I'll protect it now;
It was my father's hand,
 That placed it near his cot,
Then, Woodman, let it stand,
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
 Whose glory and renown,
Are spread o'er land and sea;
 And wouldst thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
 Cut not its earth-bound ties,
Oh! spare that aged oak,
 Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
 I sought its graceful shade;
In all their gushing joy
 There too my sisters played;
My mother kiss'd me here—
 My father pressed my hand,
Forgive this foolish tear;
 But let the old oak stand!

My heart-strings round thee cling
 Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
 And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave!
 And Woodman, leave the spot,
While I've a hand to save,
 Thy axe shall harm it not.

THE BLACK SILK DRESS.

In a neat cottage, dignified in the lease with the title of —— House, just two miles and a furlong from St. George's Hospital, and with chimneys commanding a view of the river Thames, resided in married blessedness, Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday—more correctly speaking, Mr. and Mrs. James Doubleday, for there were elder branches of the same tree that had been also grafted on. They were 'well *to do*,' in the world; by which I don't at all mean that they had a snug income, and kept a gig; quite the reverse—they had nothing, and therefore every thing remained to be done—well, if fortune should so decree. Mr. and Mrs. James D. were an extremely affectionate couple, much to the mortification of their oldest friends, who had predicted indifference, if not estrangement, in that very original apothegm, 'When poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window.' Poverty did come in, but love met him on the threshold, and if he could not eject him, at least he made him conduct himself decently; in no one instance did he ever get the upper hand. Mr. James was a lawyer, or what is not always the same thing, a barrister. He had been 'called,' but certainly not 'chosen.' Year after year he had pursued his profession without ever coming up with its sweets; he had gone the circuit as steadily as a horse in a brick-field, or the hand of a clock, and once in the course of seven years had been fortunate enough to be asked to hold a brief for a friend—but not the fee. He prosecuted a very great rascal in a clear case of burglary, and the culprit being acquitted, it was very generally reported that Mr. Doubleday had been retained by the Royal *Humane* Society. Notwithstanding this hope deferred, his heart became in no way sick; he looked around him, and saw unqualified boobies with well-stuffed bags, and with this clear evidence, that real merit was not essential to success, he consoled himself even in his most modest moods. His wife was a pattern of excellence, not of the patch-work fashion, with bits of virtues and accomplishments tacked showily together, but as it were, a richly wove tapestry, in which the finest silks are most happily disposed of. She had, however, one very great weakness—she loved her husband too much. Her judgment was destroyed by her partiality. If he sentimentalized in rhyme, she declared it more touching than anything in Lalla Rookh—any bombast in jingle was more spirited than Marmion—while his powers of description of character or scenery threw Waverley into the shade. If he had been in the church, he must have been Archbishop of Canterbury; as it was she was undecided whether he would be Speaker of the House of Commons, Prime Minister, or Lord Chancellor. Satisfied herself with an humble path in life, she lived in the dreamy grandeur of a splendid future, because the principle actor was her own precious James Doubleday. One evening in the present month of the present year, that is August, 1837, Mr. and Mrs. James D. were strolling arm-in-arm through a very pleasant garden that surrounded their dove-cot, when the following conversation took place:—

'My darling, I want you to do me a favour.'

'Well, my dear; what is it?'

'I want you to buy me a black silk dress.'

'I can't afford it, my love.'

'Perhaps you may soon.'

'I see no prospect of it. There's the butcher's bill to be paid, and the baker's, and the green-grocer's, and half-a-dozen others—to say nothing of half a year's rent.'

'Yes, precious; but you know you have a large sum of money to receive next month.'

'True, Kitty; but it's fully bespoken.'

There was a pause in the discourse for a minute or two, and when the lady spoke again it was about the flowers, and the beautiful evening, in a tone of voice as sweet and cheerful as if she had suffered no disappointment.

'I see how it is,' said Kitty, lighting a bed-room candle; 'I must do without a black silk dress.'

'I had much rather you had fixed on any other colour,' observed her husband quietly.

'I wish black, because I am getting so horribly stout; what is your dislike to it?'

'A black silk dress, my dear, always recalls to my mind a most melancholy transaction, which I should have wished never to have known.'

'What can you mean?' inquired the lady with the greatest possible interest. 'And why have you had a secret from me?'

'It never was my secret, nor the secret of any one—it was but too well known. I have never mentioned it to you because there is little pleasure in recalling——'

Mrs. D. put the extinguisher on the candle, and drawing her chair to the table, declared most emphatically, that she would never go to bed until she had heard the story about the black silk dress.

'But, my dear, there's no fun in it,' said her husband.

'Never mind.'

'Nor crime.'

'Never mind.'

'Nor interest, but of the most painful nature.'

'My dear James,' said the determined lady, 'it will be late before we go to bed if you don't begin at once.'

Mr. Doubleday immediately commenced.

'You are aware that when reading for the bar, now about ten years past, I spent all the time I could call my own with my mother. You must have often heard her speak of her little paradise, and of the delight with which she looked forward to the hour of my arrival from the busy metropolis. Her cottage was situated at the end of the village of —— in the county of Berks, twenty-three miles from town, and about two from the glorious pile which looks what it is, the abode of royalty. There was but one other cottage in the village that was inhabited by persons of independence; in it resided an old lieutenant in the navy, his wife, daughter, and an adopted orphan, the son of a gunner, who fell in the last general engagement of the war, and who had sailed many years under the same flag as the lieutenant. The name of this family was Graham. Soon after we became neighbours, we grew to be friends; the greatest treat I could enjoy was drawing the veteran into a history of his life, or the more eventful features of it. Every day had something of interest attached, for he had been forty years afloat, and that for the most part in the stirring times of war. Ellen Graham was about eighteen. She was full, fair, and extremely prepossessing; her manners were quiet and unobtrusive, and if she wanted the polish of high life, she was not deficient in natural grace. Her education had been extremely plain—she had been taught no accomplishments; but as a set off to this, all that she did do, she did well. She walked with as much elegance as if she had been drilled by the first ballet-master, and she talked with as much propriety as if she had had a continental finish. Her voice was as musical as if it had been formed by Liverati, while in essentials she might have taught nine-tenths of those who would have deemed her an uneducated girl. Nearly of the same age as Ellen, was her companion of many years, Robert Huntley, the gunner's boy. He was a tall handsome lad, with a countenance beaming with kindness and sincerity; cheerful as the lark at sunrise, his life knew no cloud. He had no recollection of the affection of any beyond those by whom he was surrounded, and therefore when he sometimes heard of his father's death, he gloried in its honour without being sensible of his loss.

'It was natural that these young people should become attached. Nothing fosters a kindly feeling so much as dependence, when it is mutual, and dependent indeed they were upon each other for all their happiness and comfort beyond what they both drew from the affectionate care of their protectors. Ellen had not the means of going into company, if company had been accessible in their retirement, and Robert did not even make the acquaintance of those, who would have been happy to have added him to their party in the various sports of boyhood. I believe I was the only person with whom he shared any portion of his time away from his own roof. On one or two occasions he had accompanied me to London, and while I was chiefly engaged in the chambers of a pleader, he would amuse himself with the 'Lions' of the metropolis, returning to a quiet dinner in my rooms, and a bed. It was during one of these visits that our conversation having turned upon the Grahams, I suspected for the first time that Robert's love for Ellen was much more than a brother's—that, in fact, he was passionately attached to her—that he believed he was safe in encouraging his devotions—and that he looked upon Ellen as his future wife. He never admitted this, or any part of this; but it is as impossible for man or woman to disguise themselves in these affairs, when they trust themselves to speak upon them, as it is for a third party to reason either of them out of their rashness or folly.'

'I believe that,' said Mrs. D. 'for I remember my aunt sent me into Yorkshire the very day I promised never to see you again.'

Her husband smiled, and continued—

'I hope there is no harm, my dear, in my now confessing that this conviction gave me a little pain. I had certainly never persuaded myself that I could not live without Ellen, but I had drawn many very pretty pictures of living with her.'

'In what year was this?'

'The same year, my love, that you insisted on passing the autumn with Lady Clasher, when that booby of a nephew of Lord Drumdoodle was there on a shooting excursion.'

Mrs. D. nodded.

'When I satisfied myself that Robert's happiness was so centred, my first object was to ascertain which way the needle pointed in the other compass. By a little dexterity I saw thoroughly into the case, and finding it due Huntley, I resolved with great magnanimity to sacrifice my own wishes, rather than be a thorn between those flowers.'

'About a month after I had taken this noble resolve, I was strolling along the pleasantest path of the river—Ellen was my companion. Our conversation was of the melancholy cast, not because either of us had a trouble in the world, but because it was a delicious evening, just warm enough to make the faintest air welcome, and because the moon was full in the heavens, and chequering the rippling water with gold. Who is not inclined to melancholy when 'such things be?' I confess I had been reflecting how many more full moons and delicious evenings there would be, and how essential Ellen would be to their enjoyment; and I was ruminating on the disinterested part I had written down for myself, and I am afraid wavering in my honesty, when Robert overtook us, having heard at home the walk we were to take.'

'I don't think much of the young lady's notions of propriety at any rate, though I dare say the evening was very fine,' observed the attentive married lady.

'It is extraordinary, Kitty,' replied Mr. D. 'how differently the same things strike us at different times. Do you remember our leaving our party on Dartmoor—just for an hour—and wandering so far that we could'nt find our way back and being out till three o'clock in the morning, when we were picked up by an early shepherd?'

'I've good reason to remember it,' said Mrs. D., 'but that was an accident.'

'And so was the moonlight walk by Eton,' continued her husband. 'I had called at the cottage—Ellen expressed to her mother a wish to take a stroll, who not feeling inclined, asked me to escort her, promising to send Robert to join us. As I have said, he came.'

'Well!'

We walked for an hour before we thought of directing our steps homewards: Ellen was between us. Robert had evidently something on his mind; he was low-spirited, and took but little share in our conversation. It was impossible to avoid remarking the difference in his manner, usually gay and animated—then, if not gloomy, at least subdued.

'When shall we three meet again?' said I musingly, after a silence of some minutes.

'Never!' exclaimed Huntley, in a tone that startled us. 'Never!' and his voice trembled.

'Nonsense,' said I; 'I but gave utterance to a hackneyed quotation, without thought or meaning.'

'It was well-timed, my friend,' he replied earnestly—'it was well-timed. I was *thinking*, never! at the moment that you spoke.'

'Dreaming,' said I cheerfully. 'We will meet to-morrow.'

'It is not likely,' said he, 'I go to London in the morning, and——'

'To London!' observed Ellen, with surprise.

'Yes, Ellen, to London. All I have been yearning for I have obtained—the means of honourably supporting myself. Your father's interest has obtained me a cadetcy—I am ordered to be in readiness to sail within ten days.'

'The poor girl shook as if with the palsy; she tried to speak, but an indistinct murmur alone escaped her lips. Of separation she had never thought—to be told of it thus suddenly gave violence to the blow. Instead of gazing with enthusiasm at the glorious heavens, as but now she did, her eyes were cast in sorrow to the earth, the elasticity of her step was gone, she hung a weight upon our arms, and was led in unbroken silence home.

'As I turned from the cottage door, Robert whispered me to accompany him on the morrow. I promised to do so.

'Proceeding to London, my companion exhibited to me the alteration of grief and joy; at one moment oppressed with the pangs of parting from the cherished one of his heart, and anon elevated by the prospect of a glorious independence. He spoke of the latter—of the former he dared not speak, but there was eloquence in his silence.

'On the night of the second day after our arrival at my chambers, he opened the door at about twelve o'clock, having rather surprised me by an absence of at least fifteen or sixteen hours. He had risen early in the morning and gone out without disturbing me. When I first looked at him it struck me that he was intoxicated. His eyes glared—his hair was in disorder—his step unsteady; after pausing an instant at the threshold he reeled towards a chair. I rose and took him by the hand; from whatever cause it might be, he was in a state of the most frightful excitement. While considering what steps I should take, he threw himself upon the sofa, and burying his face in his hands, burst into tears.

'I did not attempt to disturb him, and when he lifted his head, the storm was quelled. His face was haggard, but not distorted; and if he was not perfectly calm, his agitation was, as it were, but the after-swell of the waters when the tempest has passed away.

Mrs. Doubleday here took the liberty of observing, that 'she could not for the life of her see what all this had to do with a black silk dress;' to which Mr. Doubleday replied, 'Time will show;' and then went on with his story.

'Robert was the first to speak: he told me that he thought joy or sorrow, or both, had turned his brain—that he had been all day as one mad—that he had started, and, he knew not why, walked half way home to have an interview with Ellen, and forswear her for ever—that he had been possessed with the conviction that he was indifferent to her—that her attachment was placed on me—and that with his departure would commence the wreck of all his hopes.

'Becoming perfectly calm as I talked to him on the cruelty of his suspicions of Ellen, and their injustice as regarded myself, he took me by the hand, and said, 'If my friend pledges me his soul that he will not do aught to militate against my happiness, I will believe him. Under such circumstances, a man of honour may remain one, by avoiding temptation; but if a woman swears ever so solemnly to be true, I cannot be confident of more than her sincerity when she pledges me her vow. Snares and temptations are for ever around her. Guilt lurks where all seems innocence. Unless shut out from the world, she is ever liable to fail—if not from virtue, from her troth.'

'It is true,' said I; 'but a young heart that has had no attachment, that gives its first freshness of love——'

'You think any be relied on,' said he bitterly. 'How many pure and well-principled creatures of twenty summers have, ere middle life, looked back with anguish upon broken vows, pledged even at God's altar!'

'And how many,' said I, determined not to give way, 'go down to the grave honoured and lamented, leaving their virtues to live again in the children they leave behind. Of such, Ellen will be one.'

'I never doubted until now—now that I can no longer be permitted to guard her.'

'Precisely for this reason you are pleased to despair; because you are obliged to go to Calcutta, you fancy she's obliged to——'

'Swear to me,' said he seriously, 'that you will ever be a friend to Ellen, and never more.'

'I do swear it,' said I, after a slight pause.

'And never let her know,' he continued, 'the conversation that has passed between us—the doubts that have distracted me.'

'No,' said I, 'I respect her too much.'

'We parted for the night.

'He remained in town preparing for the voyage, for some days. The evening before he was to return to the country to take his leave of the inmates of the cottage, he requested me to walk out with him as he was going to purchase a present for Ellen.

'We took our hats and walked outward. On reaching that emporium of fashion, known then, as still, by the high-sounding name of Waterloo House, to my astonishment he dragged me in. I had expected to sit in judgment on a brooch, a bracelet, or a watch or perhaps a heart-shaped locket, or some other trinket, but a black silk dress was his choice.

* * * *

'Robert left me the next morning, and I never saw him again. I was obliged to go over to Paris, and before I returned, he had sailed from England. He wrote me a letter, however in which he told me much of his last interview with Ellen, and if I understood him aright, for he was a little incoherent, he had not buried his doubts and fears in his own bosom: he concluded, however, by telling me that her word was pledged—that she was his affianced wife, and that she was to follow him to India as soon as he could arrange for her so doing. In conclusion he called upon me very solemnly to remember the oath I had taken, always to be her friend—but never more.

'The first time I saw Ellen after his departure, she had on a black silk dress. She looked better in it than I had ever seen her; it fitted her beautifully, and her figure, always elegant, was perfect symmetry. I could not help complimenting her, if telling the truth may be called complimentary.

'It is a month to-day,' said she, 'since Robert gave me this dress, I mean to wear it for an hour the same day in every month until we meet again—he wished me to do so.'

'A strange whim,' said I smiling, 'but a very harmless one. You must look to a long separation if you allow yourself to wear it only twelve hours in as many months.'

'Not so,' she replied; 'the reason for this limitation is that during that one hour I shall permit myself to look into the future, as if in the past there had been no pain—to surround myself with sunshine—to create a golden land for my country—a paradise for my habitation—to have loved forms and faces about me—in short, to revel in the purest happiness the imagination can compass,—more than an hour at a time of this amusement might be dangerous.'

'Very,' said I, 'and extremely unprofitable; pray who put this rhodomontade into your head?'

'Do not call it rhodomontade,' said she; 'perhaps it is foolish, but dear Robert begged me to live thus an hour in every month with him.'

'Well, Ellen,' I replied, 'If you take my advice, you'll think of your lover all through the month, like a rational woman, rather than indulge in any fanciful extravagancies for an hour; depend upon it, it is more likely to foster affection.'

'At any rate,' she added, in conclusion of our conversation, 'I shall always wear the dress, as he wished and directed me.'

'Within three months after this interview, the old lieutenant tripped his anchor, and left the shores of this world for ever. It was not without precedent that one who had kept him company through many a trial of hard sailing—his wife—took her departure about the same time, leaving Ellen an orphan, to struggle as she best might. My brother offered her an asylum, but she had already accepted a home with a distant relative, who resided in Lancashire. A twelve-month after she had left Berkshire, a rumour reached me that she was going to be married! You may be sure I was not a little surprised; I doubted the identity of the person, but I could not resist the proof that was shown me that it was no other than Ellen Graham I had so long known—the bethrothed of Robert Huntley. When I saw the marriage duly announced in the papers, I am afraid I pronounced a damnatory opinion of all womankind. I know that I looked back with painful interest upon the presentiment of my friend. I considered that I was not called upon to take notice of the ceremony, I felt my obligation at an end. How could I act the part of a friend on the occasion. Would my friend have desired it?

'I wrote to Huntley, and broke the fatal news as delicately as I could, and left England, to travel until I should be eligible, from length of standing as a student, to be called to the bar. When that time arrived—it was rather more than a year—I returned. I dined one Friday in the Inner Temple Hall, and having had six inches of Cambric tied round my neck while I ate my cheese, fell into line, and followed nine other aspirants for legal honours into an ante-chamber. Seated at a well-furnished table sat some eight or ten Benchers, the officiating ministers of the ceremony that was to be performed. A grey-headed old gentleman, with a glass of port in his hand, stated, on his legs, that he had the pleasure to inform us that we then and there received the honour of being called to the Bar,' and wishing us all very great success in our honourable calling, swallowed the ruby liquid and resumed his seat. A tall young man with large whiskers made a reply on behalf of himself and party, in a speech that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it, or to whom it has been repeated; and having each dispatched a glass in return, we marched out with the comfortable assurance that we had only to take some very matter-of-course oaths at Westminster before we were at liberty to peril the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects whenever we might have the opportunity of doing so in due course of law. With a view of doing this as soon as possible I resolved to 'go a circuit,' and having chosen a northern, because I had been told it made so many judges, I arranged accordingly. I meant to join at Lancaster on the commission-day, but, owing to the mistake of my clerk, a red-headed youth of fourteen, to whom I paid three and sixpence a-week, I only arrived three days after. On going down to court the following morning, I decided on making my appearance on the criminal side, expecting more entertainment from guilt than folly. The court was literally crammed. My wig and gown got me as far as the counsel's table, and there I was brought up, as sailors say, 'all standing.'

'What's going on?' said I, to 'one of the staff,' who was at my elbow.

'Only a murder,' said he.

'In all my life I had never heard a trial for murder, so I was perfectly delighted. A pause in the proceeding took place, owing to the judge being engaged in a whisper with the clerk of the arraigns, I devoted this 'lull,' to an inspection of the dock. All that I could see, and this not easily, was that the prisoner was a female. She was wrapped in a cloak and seated in a chair, her face being covered with her hands, which rested on the bar.

'Looking round the green-baized-covered table, at which were seated my compeers, I observed a man without the livery that belonged to the situation. He was unwigged—unrobed. He was in deep mourning, but his pallid face told more of grief than any conventional symbols.

'As the case proceeded I found it was one of child-murder; but the nature of the evidence was such that the sympathies of the audience were with the miserable woman at the bar—the mother. The man of whom I have spoken was an object of universal pity. As step by step the evidence was elicited, he was wild—haggard—convulsed. Yet he would now and then control his suffering and *become calm*.' The principal witness was an old woman. She said she had been engaged to nurse the prisoner through her confinement. When she first saw her, she was very low; she thought nothing of this, for it was common in such cases, but her continued dejection surprised her. The child was born—a boy. The mother rallied, and she no longer had a thought of either doing other than well. On the morning of the sixth day the prisoner was again much excited. She asked the day of the month, and on being told, smiled. She afterwards talked very innocently, and among other things said the child was not her husband's—that it was—and again she became unintelligible. The witness went on to say that about one o'clock in the day she had occasion to leave the room, that she was not absent many minutes, and that on her return she saw the prisoner seated in a chair, wrapped in a black silk dress; that on looking towards the bed, she saw the body of her child lying thereon, and on the floor its head. A table-knife, stained with blood, was subsequently found behind the pillow.

'The knife was here produced. The stains of blood were still fresh. For the first time a thrill of excitement ran through the court, accompanied by a stifled expression of horror against the unfortunate prisoner.

'The man of whom I have before spoken had mastered himself up to this moment—he had drunk in the sympathies of those around, and they had supported him; but when he found these failing—when he felt that the poor creature at the bar was the object of even a momentary abhorrence—he could hold back no longer. Disregarding the dignity of the court, he sprang from his seat, and rushing over the table, flung himself into the dock and caught the fainting prisoner in his arms. I saw her face as they both fell to the floor—Ellen Graham and her husband!

'There was an unbroken silence for some minutes. Nine-tenths of the court were affected to tears. It was as painful a scene as I have ever witnessed.

'The medical men alone remained to be called; their evidence placed the question of murder at rest—they stated that they believed a mind ill at ease had induced fever, and that, in the prisoner's critical situation, a temporary affection of the brain was inevitable. They gathered from her attendant that from some causes, wholly unexplained, the prisoner had been in a state of alternate depression and violent excitement from the moment she became a mother until the fatal catastrophe that had occurred. They could have no doubt of the fact of mental derangement.

'The summing up of the judge was a suitable one; and, without turning in their box, the jury pronounced a verdict of 'Not Guilty.' His lordship intimated that she should be properly taken care of.

'It was necessary to carry her from the court; in doing so her cloak fell off, and for the last time I saw the black silk dress—the present she was to wear in remembrance of her lover. Every word that Huntley had spoken of his doubts and fears—every look flashed upon me at that moment. I almost felt more for him than for the unhappy creature before me. She was for some time kept in the county goal, every care and attention being paid her. She had, indeed, after the first month, a room in the governor's house. It was clear that she was drawing fast on to the grave, and it was apparent that, as her bodily strength gave way, her mind returned more and more to a healthy tone.

'I had stated enough to the governor and his wife, who were good people, to account for the interest I had displayed in their memorable charge. They promised, when I left the town, that they would from time to time communicate with me. I had not been a fortnight at home when I received a letter, then three days old from some mistake as to its delivery, informing me that it was not possible Ellen could survive many days, and that she had expressed an earnest wish to see me. I went down by the mail that night. I arrived in time to see her alive and to hear her voice; but she was in her last moments. As I approached her bed she recognised me. Her arm was on the coverlid—she could not raise it, but opened her fingers, as if to take my hand once more. I lifted hers, and felt the faintest pressure. 'Beg *him* to forgive me,' said she, in a whisper, and with these words expired.'

'Do you mean to say, my dear husband, that this is a true story?' asked Mrs. D. with some interest.

'Every syllable,' he replied, 'and to its fatal catastrophe there are many witnesses.'—*Albion.*

THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.

BY CAROLINE GILMAN.

The whole broad earth is beautiful
 To minds attuned aright—
And wheresoe'er my feet are turned,
 A smile has met my sight.
The city with its bustling walk,
 Its splendor, wealth and power,
A ramble by the river's side,
 A passing summer shower;
The meadow green, the ocean swell,
 The forest waving free,
Are gifts of God, that speak in tones
 Of kindliness to me.
And oh, where'er my lot is cast,
 Where'er my footsteps roam,
If those I love are near to me,
 That spot is still my home.

LEONI.

A LEGEND OF ITALY.

The lord of Castle Alto is old and gray-headed; four score years have flitted silently over him and the dream of his life is nigh to its awaking, and his ear is dull, and his eye is dim, and his heart is weary.

The old man reclines on a couch in the hall of his ancestors, beside an open casement, and the balmy air that floats over the deep blue waters of the broad sea, passes softly through his thin hair, and his bright eye rests on the brightness of a lovely landscape; for the olive, and the orange, and the myrtle, are green by the shore of the still waters; and the city lies whitely beneath the glances of the sun, as he rides through the azure of the heavens; while the purple mountains clasp the ocean in her arms, and fade away into the horizon in long lines of misty blue.—Alas! the spring time of nature is a mockery to the winter of age and Amalfiero turns away in sadness.—His vassals are waiting around him to do him pleasure; the minstrel is there with his harp, the maiden with her song, but no music is so sweet to the old man's ear as the voice of his daughter Giulietta.

Giulietta, when a babe, was a thing of smiles and loveliness, like a happy thought dancing over the mind. Giulietta, when a child, was like the orange blossom in the groves of Friuli, and gladness floated around her like the fragrance of the flower. Giulietta, in her youth, was the fairest maiden of Italy—she glanced among the myrtle bowers like the winged zephyr; the evening star, when it rises, gleaming out of the sea into the darkness of the glorious night of Italy, is not so bright as the beam that flashed from her large eye through the night of her lovely eye lashes. Giulietta's mind was love—all love—to teach and every thing.

Like music to the sadness of the soul, was Giulietta to the old age of her father. As she passed before him, a light came into the coldness of his eye, and his ear, when it was dead to other sounds, awoke to the murmur of her gentle voice. As an angel watches over the last days of a saint upon the earth, when the tumult of the battle of his life is over, and sheds peace around his hours, and bids his days pass sweetly and holy, so Giulietta watched over Amalfiero like an influence of good, and was the sun of his thoughts, and the light of his rejoicing.

Giulietta had a brother. Garcio d'Amalfiero was a man of a dark countenance, and the shadows of his evil passions passed over it, like clouds over the luridness of the stormy heaven, and his look withered those upon whom it fell, and his wrath, once excited, raged like a pestilence and would not be appeased. He was loved by few, and had many enemies, none of whom he hated as he did the bandit Leoni, for him only he feared.

Leoni's better nature had been borne down by the violence of his passions, and he became what he abhorred, and widely was the fear of his name spread; for he passed over the land like a meteor, and left desolation behind him in the palaces of the great and the powerful, but not in the hamlets of the poor.

Returning from a successful attack on the castle of a neighboring baron, Leoni had been once tracked to the fastness of the Apennines by Garcio, with a chosen troop of his followers. The bandit gave him battle, and was, as usual, victorious; the followers of Garcio cowered back from his thunderbolt charge, and Garcio himself was struck from his horse by the sword of Leoni. It had been said of the bandit, that he had never deserted a friend, nor spared an enemy, but, as his sabre waved over the head of his prostrate foe, the beaver of Garcio's helmet fell open. Leoni's arm was arrested as if by the hand of an invisible being, a smile of scorn passed over his lip, and then a mildness came into his eye; he turned calmly away; and to the astonishment of his followers, sounded a retreat in the very flush of victory, while Garcio and his disheartened and vanquished band were suffered to retire unmolested. From that time the hatred of Garcio to Leoni was inextinguishable. The shame of defeat, and the thirst of revenge, gnawed into his heart like vultures, for he had rather have been laid dead by the sword of Leoni, than have owed his life to the clemency of his conqueror.

Giulietta sat in her chamber in the eastern tower of Castle Alto. The evening star rose out of the sea, and climbed slowly into the sky. She was waiting for a voice that rose, every evening, from the myrtle grove below the castle, as that star disappeared behind the peak of a distant mountain. Giulietta hardly knew how very sweet the voice was to her listening ear, for it was the voice of one who loved with more than a common love.—They had first met when Giulietta was young, very young, and Francesco just verging into manhood—from that hour she was the light of his path, and the joy of his heart. Her father knew not of his child's love for Francesco, who pleaded to Giulietta some ancient feud of their families, as an excuse for maintaining his secrecy.

"Full broad and bright is the silver light
Of moon and stars, on flood and fell;
But in my breast is starless night,
For I am come to say farewell.
How glad, how swift was wont to be,
The step that bore me back to thee;
Now coldly comes upon my heart,
The meeting that is but to part.

"I do not ask a tear; but while
I linger where I must not stay,
O, give me but a parting smile,
To light me on my lonely way.
To shine, a brilliant beacon star,
To my reverted glance, afar,
Through midnight, which can have no morrow,
O'er the deep, silent surge of sorrow."

Giulietta opened a secret door, and descended, and Francesco saw her come forth in her beauty.

'What meant the song to-night, Francesco?' said the maiden.

'What can farewell mean to thee, Giulietta; but misery?'

'Nay, this is madness, Francesco,' replied the maiden, 'wherefore must we part?'

'Thou sayest well, Giulietta, we will not part,—fly with me,—night is on the mountains, my band is near. Ere the day dawn we shall be far hence, in safety, in honor, and—if thou wilt, in power.'

'Thy band!' repeated Giulietta, 'fly with thee! With whom?' What meanst thou! What art thou, Francesco?'

'I know not, maiden!' said Francesco, 'I have not been what I seem to be, yet thou couldst make me so. With thee I am Francesco; without thee I am a pestilence, a scourge,—in a word, without thee, I am—Leoni.'

And the name struck through to the maiden's heart with a coldness as of death; the cry she would have uttered died upon her lips, and she fainted in the arms of her lover.

A hectic flush passed over her cheek, and she woke from the partial death with a deep gasp as of one in pain, and her dark eye was filled with a vague horror. 'Francesco, Francesco!' she said, 'thou toldest me something,—it was terrible—tell it me again. Francesco!—thou art not Francesco,' and she paused for a moment. 'I know now,' she said; 'I remember well, Francesco is dead, and thou—thou art not, thou canst not, thou shalt not be Leoni,—the bandit Leoni, my brother's enemy. O, Francesco! say thou mockest me!'

'I was once Leoni,' he replied,—'thy brother's enemy never, or Garcio had not now lived! Could I be the enemy of your brother, Giulietta?'

And Giulietta felt that it was Francesco, and not Leoni who spoke, and she paused in deep agony.

* * * * *

Great was the tumult at Castle Alto. An old fisherman of Pozzuolo had informed Garcio that he had seen two figures passing down westward on the sea shore, at the foot of the castle. One was a maiden of exceeding beauty; the countenance of the other, he said, was one which he knew well, and which, once seen, was not easily forgotten—that of the bandit Leoni. Then Garcio was wild with rage, and he called his followers together, and the clash of arms was loud in the hall, and then from the gate of Castle Alto issued a troop of warriors, and their mail shone cold in the starlight, and Garcio spurred on his bloody war horse in the van. His countenance was pale with wrath, and he dashed madly forward along the winding shore.

But one of the maidens of Giulietta, when she heard the peasant's tale, went and sought for her in her father's hall, but she was not there; and in her chamber, but she was not there; and she descended by the secret staircase, and saw footsteps in the dew on the grassy ground. Then she returned weeping, and came to Amalfiero, and told him that Leoni the bandit had carried away Giulietta. And the old man was very feeble, and he bowed his head gently upon his breast and died.

* * * *

'Heardst thou nothing?' Giulietta said to Leoni.

'Nothing, Giulietta,' he replied. 'Nay, now that I listen, methinks I hear a sound, far away, like the tramp of steeds along the sand.' And Giulietta listened, and she was filled with great fear.

'Oh! fly, Leoni!' she said, 'it is Garcio' fly and leave me here.' But Leoni raised her in his arms, and bore her softly forward.

And now the rocks were seen rising high from the sea shore, with the columns of a ruined temple upon their summit, and Leoni knew that his band was near.

'On, on, Giulietta!' he exclaimed, 'one effort more, and we are safe.' And now the tramp of the galloping horses came nearer and nearer, and the voice of men were heard urging them onward. Louder and louder became the sound, and Giulietta made one last struggle forward, and, having gained the rocks, the lovers stood beneath the ruins.

'Anselmo! Anselmo!' cried Leoni; and he was answered by a shout from the rocks, and the banditti leaped from their concealment; and ere they gained the shore, the foremost horseman of the opposite troop dashed into view. It was Garcio. A shout of triumph burst forth from his lips when he saw Leoni. Giulietta saw him level his carbine, and, with a shriek of agony, she threw herself before Leoni, and fell dead into his arms.

The band of Leoni heard the shot, and were around him in an instant, and lo! their leader was standing inactive beneath the body of a maiden. There was a stillness in his eye, and on his features; but it was the stillness of the volcano before its bursts forth into desolation. His troops stood around him in fearful silence, and there was a pause, until like a whirlwind over the quietness of deep waters, came the madness upon the soul of Leoni. He looked up, and saw that his band was beside him.

'Stand by me, this night,' he said, 'and revenge the loss of your leader.' Then he shouted his war-cry, and the banditti swelled the sound with eager voices. The followers of Garcio replied, and Leoni dashed at them like a thunderbolt.—Then loudly into the quietness of the heaven rose the roar of the battle, and the echoes rolled heavily over the sea.

Leoni burst his path through the mass of battle and his bloodshot eye was on the crest of Garcio; and whether it were foe or friend whom he met in his phrenzy, he dashed his combatants aside, and clove his way to that one plume. With the implacable wrath of an avenging spirit, Leoni sought his foe. The followers of Garcio shrunk from his glance, and, as he broke through the front of their battle, some turned and fled, and the rest hung back in disorder and dismay.

Then Garcio saw Leoni come upon him with the swoop of an eagle, and his eye quailed before the despair of his foe.

'Wretch,' cried Leoni, 'lovest thou life?—Oh, would that I could make life to thee, what thou has made it to me, and thou shouldst live. I spared thee once, for her sake—thou hast well rewarded me!—thy sister strikes thee, Garcio!' and he smote him dead.

And the voice of battle drifted away towards Castle Alto, and the shouts of the victorious banditti were heard echoing along the cliff. But Leoni was no longer at their head;—in their victory they were without a leader,—they remembered that he had commanded them to revenge his loss, and few, very few of the followers of Garcio escaped the slaughter of that night. The banditti met, and sought for Leoni among the dead, and they found the body of Garcio, and the sword of their leader lying before him, but him they found not. And they retired silently under cover of night, to their fastness among the mountains.

Oh calmly, brightly, beautifully broke the morning out of the eastern sea, and widely spread the rosy dawn over the deep! Gloriously the radiance stole up into the high heaven, where the white clouds waved their light wings in the deepness of the infinite blue, and looked out eastward, rejoicing as they met the morning breeze that sprung upward from its repose, in the grove of silver olives.

And the sun lifted his head majestically out of the sea, and the mists passed away before his glance, from its surface, and the waves rolled onward, singing with sweet low voices, and a long golden path was thrown upon them, even unto the shore.

Oh, the radiance of that morning was unconscious of the desolation of that night! There was no sadness in the dawn that shone on the ruins of Castle Alto. The surges that, in the night, had dashed away the blood from the shore now broke clear and white on the unstained pebbles. A figure was seen leaning against a rock on the strand.—Few, very few could have recognised, in the haggard face, and withered form the once haughty and fiery Leoni.

The fishermen of Pozzuolo affirm, that, for years after that terrible night, the same figure was seen pacing the shore, with the unequal step, and the wild gestures of a maniac.

The new work entitled, A Voyager round the World, by Dr. Ruschenberger, is now in the press, and will speedily be published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard. We give the following interesting extract as a specimen of a work, which cannot fail to be extensively read.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

In the appearance of Macao from the roads, there is something to remind one of Rio de Janeiro, without there being any thing, which is particularly semblable. After having been so long from any Christian settlement, we looked upon it with pleasure, probably arising from the hope of relief which it promised for the sick; and this feeling was rendered more gratifying, by the hospitalities extended to us on all hands. I landed on the afternoon of our arrival, and was agreeably surprised to find the place superior to its appearance from the ship. It is clean, and there is an air of snugness and quiet, attributable to the almost entire absence of commerce, which gives an appearance of the unmolested retirement of those, who fly here at certain seasons, from the drudgery of business and the confinement of the close factories at Canton.

The houses are built on a curve, following the sweep of the shore, with a broad terrace in front; they are two stories high, in the Portuguese style, with large windows for ventilation, shaded by Venitian shutters. Penetrating the town from the playa, we find the streets crossing each other irregularly, now rising abruptly and again descending, and roughly paved with broken pebbles.

Macao was founded early in the sixteenth century, on a peninsula of an island, called Heanshang, a short distance from the southern shore of China.

This site was originally granted by the Chinese emperor, in consequence of important services rendered by the Portuguese at that period. A celebrated Chinese pirate named Tchang-si-lao had become so powerful, as to get possession and hold this island, whence he distrained the commerce of China, and blockaded the port of Canton. In their difficulties the mandarins sought and obtained aid of the Portuguese, who were then trading at Sanshan, a town about fifty miles south-west of Macao, giving the gold of Africa, the spices of the Moluccas, and the ivory and gems of Ceylon, in exchange for the silks and teas of the celestial empire. They quickly gained a complete victory over the pirate, who, it is said, committed suicide in consequence, and the emperor, in token of his gratitude, presented the peninsula to the Portuguese, which afterwards became of great advantage in the trade, which they established with Japan, Cochin-China and Siam. But the prosperity of Macao, following the fortunes of the mother country, has fallen, and is now of little importance to the Portuguese.

A wall, built in 1573, separates the Portuguese possessions from the Chinese, leaving them a space of one mile by three, but their jurisdiction is not even here exclusive. There is a Portuguese governor, and a garrison of about two hundred men, kept in good discipline; but the Chinese have also their mandarins, who exercise all the various functions of office. The only privilege the Portuguese possess, is that of governing themselves, while the Chinese population of the town is entirely under the control of the mandarins. The Portuguese pay regularly an annual ground-rent of 500 taels for the temporary use and profit of Macao.

The population of Macao is estimated at twenty five thousand, of which twenty thousand are Chinese.

Portuguese Population of Macao, in 1835.

Free white Females.		
From birth to 7 years old,	385	
" 7 to 15 "	345	
" 15 " 30 "	643	
" 30 " 60 "	600	
" 60 and upwards.	139	
		2082
Free white Males.		
From birth to 7 years old,	277	
" 7 to 15 "	322	
" 15 " 30 "	417	
" 30 " 60 "	381	
" 60 and upwards.	41	
		1438
Slaves.		
Males,	448	
Females,	836	
		1284
Total Portuguese pop. { males, 1816, females, 2918, }		4804
Marriages, in 1835,	48	
Baptisms, " "	142	
Deaths, " "	227	

The annual mortality, then, is 2.64 per cent., or about one in 38, which is less than that of most of the cities in Europe; in Paris, Strasburg and Barcelona, it is one in 32; in Rome 1 in 25, in Amsterdam, 1 in 24 and in Vienna, 1 in 22½, while in London, it is 1 in 40.

A large portion of the baptisms are of illegitimate children. The proportion of males to females is very unequal, and the mass of the population is wretchedly poor, which may account for the absence of chastity, said to prevail. We were told that mothers unhesitatingly sell their daughters into concubinage, at very low prices, and often degrade them by forcing them to marry Chinese.

In this view of the population, neither the troops, nor the inmates of convents, friars and nuns, are included. In 1822, the population was 4315, showing an increase of 489 in 13 years.

Macao is exposed, during the summer months, to severe hurricanes, called typhoons, which occur almost every year, and occasionally leave fearful marks of their violence: windows are sometimes blown in, roofs carried away, and the very white wash and plastering are occasionally swept off from the outside of the walls, leaving the town in a wretchedly piebald condition. While we remained, there occurred several storms accompanied by rain, lightning and thunder, and in one, two persons were killed in the streets. But with all this, it is remarkably healthy, and provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap. It is a favorite resort for invalids from all parts of India, who generally find a short residence here of great advantage. Vessels from Batavia usually arrive in a sickly condition, and depart again with their crews very much improved in health, for which they have been heretofore indebted as much to the kind and skilful attentions of Dr. T. R. Colledge, as to the salutary influence of the climate.

There are several public buildings and churches in Macao, but I did not find leisure to examine them.

Among the most interesting spots here is the aviary of Mr. Beal, an English merchant, who has been long a resident. It contains a variety of birds, among which is a bird of paradise; but we were disappointed to find it was not in feather at this season. It has a keen eye, and is bold and rapid in its motions. It is kept separate, in a large wire cage, into which a servant was tossing insects; the bird never allowed them to fall to the bottom of his habitation, always catching them very skilfully in his strong beak. One regrets that so much beauty and fierceness should be united, as there is in this and many other instances in nature. A splendidly feathered krokatoo, of very large size, swung in a hoop, beneath the shade of a tree in front of the aviary; and a gibbon and a monkey were chained hard by.

A great variety of flowers, in pots, and shrubs and trees formed the garden, where there is a miniature representation of time-worn, craggy rocks, a species of work for which the Chinese are celebrated. It stood on one side of a little pool of gold fish and silver fish with double tails, which were seen shooting through the tiny caves and fissures at its base. The aviary, or great bird cage, encloses two trees more than twenty feet high, and has, within it, sundry smaller apartments; and, in one corner, is another specimen of rock-work, with a pool at its base, for the use of individuals of the duck tribe. Within this wire prison a variety of small singing birds carroled as blithely as if their songs were the songs of liberty; gold and silver pheasants strutted about vauntingly in the pride of beauty, unmindful of their durance; the crown pigeons, as large as a peacock, with a high crest of feathers spread out like a fan, sat high upon a limb, to attract attention; ducks of various kinds chatted amicably in the pool; partridges and quails, at our approach, skulked away beneath the bushes, and the startled moose deer of Java, fled over the ornamental rock work, the diminutive size of the animal being in perfect keeping with the tiny crags and ravines, among which it sought to hide. All here lived harmoniously together; but the squalling, quarrelsome disposition of the parrots excluded them from fellowship with the rest. They were kept far enough apart to prevent them from blows; but, nevertheless, like a set of termagants, they contended at a distance, no doubt mutually bestowing very harsh epithets, if we might judge from their tones. Pretty polly is, like certain maidens, only amiable when solitary, or enjoying the undivided attention of those around her.

The cave of Camoens, the celebrated author of the Lusiad, is situated in the rear of the town, in a garden, where the gravel walks, shaded by trees, follow the sloping hills in such a manner as to seemingly mutiply the extent of the grounds. The spot called the cave, which term conveys a very erroneous notion of it, is on a height. It consists of two perpendicular rocks, standing on the brow of a hill, about two feet apart, and each ten feet high. A heavy rock rests transversely on the top of them, like the lintel of a ponderous door-frame. The cave is two feet wide, by five long, and open at both sides. Here, it is asserted, the poet communed with nature, and poured forth the inspirations of his muse—

"Here repair
Many familiar with his well sung woes,
The pilgrims of his genius."

Upon the traverse rock is erected a light summer house, accessible by an ascent from the garden. It commands the view of an extensive prospect and beautiful scenery, including, on one side, the inner harbor and the Chinese burial-ground, which is comparable to a common, full of mishapen rocks; on the other, the outer harbor; and between the two, the town of Macao, below, affording a bird's-eye view of its several streets and buildings.

The British burial-ground is in the neighborhood, and is kept in neat order by the Superintendents' chaplain, who, regarding it much in the light of a cabinet of curiosities, never willingly permits a specimen to be deposited without being properly labelled, and marked by cubes of Portland stone, or marble, for the amusement of those who delight to wander among the tombs, not always with a view, however, to brighten their morals from the rottenness of the grave. We may gather some notion how many worldly hopes and aspirations have been concluded here, from the pompous show of grief for the departed, recorded, in marble, by the living, because more tenacious than the natural memory of ordinary men.

To glance back from the last resting place, to the living world;—The Portuguese in Macao have preserved their national fondness for music and society. The piano and guitar are heard from the houses in almost every street at night, and on one occasion, I met a masquing party, bound upon a serenade. It consisted of a dozen individuals, grotesquely dressed, the females, as I was told, being represented by young members of the other sex, marching in procession accompanied by music, and the occasional discharge of fire works, and followed by a crowd of admiring rabble. Another evidence of fondness of amusement, I saw in a company of amateurs who enacted plays and parts of operas, with much credit to themselves.

The females, seen on their way, to and from church, have strongly the appearance of being grand-mammas, and, to judge alone from their costume, so far is it in the rear of fashion, that one might imagine no innovation had been made in a hundred years. They wear loose figured calico gowns and mantos or scarfs over their heads, and are usually followed by a slave bearing an umbrella, and a rug whereupon to kneel before the shrine at which they worship.

Like most Spanish and Portuguese towns, this has a place of common and general resort, in the 'praya,' facing the bay. In the evening ladies are seen here, in sedan chairs, taking the sea air, and gentlemen promenading for the sake of exercise. Wheel carriages are unknown, and the space for riding on horseback is very limited.

There is a very agreeable European society shut up in Macao, almost from the world. The ladies are left here, often for months together, while their lords are toiling for cash in the factories and close atmosphere of Canton. This is usually the case in the season of trade, from June till March or April.

On landing at Macao for the first time, from a christian country, one is struck with the sight of many novelties. Chinese servants in white cotton leggins, secured at the knee with a blue silk garter; wooden soled shoes, full white breeches, white frock falling below the hips and buttoned over on the left breast; more remarkable, however, for the shaven front and long tail of hair almost sweeping the ground, and the imperturbable quiet and self-possession written on the countenance, are seen, here and there sauntering before a gentleman's door. Now and then you pass a pair of brawny limbed coolies, staggering under the weight of a box or bale suspended from a bamboo between them, clothed in blue shirts, short trowsers and straw or glazed flats, tied under the chin to shelter them, either from sun or rain. Again, you may encounter an individual sauntering along, now and then casting a glance at the houses, and startling you with a whur, made by separating, with the thumb, the legs of a pair of coarse tweezers, and causing them to vibrate violently as he swings his hand. This is the barber, announcing his presence, and readiness to perform the depilatory operation *a la Chinoise*, for any who may need this service.

Before leaving Macao I visited a Chinese school, taught by the (lately) Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff and his wife. There were seventeen pupils reciting their lessons in turn, conveying to my unaccustomed ear, a sound resembling that of a simmering tea-kettle. I was interested in a child, totally blind, that was telling the alphabet to Mrs. G. who seems to be devoted to their pupils. It may be proper to state, that though Mr. Gutzlaff, strictly speaking, is no longer a missionary, he devotes all his leisure to laboring actively in the cause.

He introduced to me three Japanese youths who had been wrecked *on the Pacific coast of America*, and afterwards found their way to China, on their route to Japan. From them he had gained a colloquial facility in their language, which he hopes some day to turn to account in visiting that strange country.*

LOOK ALOFT.

The following lines are founded upon the little story said to be related by Dr. Godman, of the ship boy, who was about to fall from the rigging, and was only saved by the mattees' impressive exclamation,—"*Look aloft*, you lubber!"

In the tempest of life when the wave and the gale,
Are above and around, if thy footing should fail;
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart,
Look aloft, and be firm and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee, when sorrow like clouds are arrayed,
Look aloft to that friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
Look aloft to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the choice of thy heart,
The friend of thy bosom in sorrow depart,
Look aloft from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To the soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And Oh! when Death comes in his terrors, to cast
His fears in the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, *Look aloft* and depart.

MAN.—Momus looked on the animal creation, and said, thoughtfully, 'Every beast resembles some one god or goddess; but which is the image of them all?' Then Prometheus formed man, and answered, 'Behold him!'

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* A mission ship has lately sailed from Macao for Japan, with these persons on board.

—Sunday Reading.—

From the Sabbath School Visitor.

THE DAY OF TEMPTATION AND VICTORY.

"The rain drops come fast, and the wind sounds mournfully enough. I don't think we shall ever see sunshine again," said John Manley, as he sat shivering in the corner. "I am sure it would be a blessed thing to have one single stick of neighbor Farwell's wood."

The room was dark and gloomy. An old table was placed near the bed, and was covered with the scanty remains of a scanty dinner. Now and then a little girl stole noiselessly up to a broken plate, and silently ate the parings of some cold potatoes, which had been given them the day before; and, then taking a bone which she had for a third time replaced upon the table, because she had eaten from it all that could be eaten, she sat down close to her brother, and laying her cheek upon his knee, put it again to her mouth, while the tears filled her eyes.

"These are hard times my poor little sister.—Now which would you rather have, a good dinner or a warm fire?"

"I should rather have a warm fire, for I feel very cold."

A low moan was heard from the bed, and John started from his stool, and bending over it, said, "Mother, do you feel better?"—"No, John, not much"—poor Mrs. Manley had been long suffering from severe rheumatism, which had been greatly increased during the last few damp and chilly days. "Where is George?" she asked, as she raised her head, and looked around the room.

"He went out," replied John, "to ask neighbor Farwell for a few sticks of wood."

Mrs. Manley shook her head, for she well knew how unavailing would be such a request. "O mother," said John, "here are two as stout hands as ever boy had, and I am eleven years old to-morrow. If any body would employ me, I"——

He was here interrupted by a noise on the stairs, and presently the door opened, and George Manley, with his arms full of wood, hastily entered. His cheeks were flushed, and there was an anxious expression upon his countenance.—He threw the wood upon the hearth, and then, standing erect, and looking round on the astonished group, he exclaimed, "What do you think of that?"

"Why," said John, "I, for one, am glad to see it."

"And I, too," said little Mary, "for I am almost frozen."

"George, did neighbor Farwell give you that wood?" asked Mrs. Manley. "No, mother, I went to him, and he said he couldn't afford to give to folks that laid abed and did'nt work. I told him you was sick, and he said it was very convenient to be sick in cold weather, for the bed was generally the warmest place."

Mrs. Manley sighed heavily, and asked, "Where, then, did you get that wood?" "Why, mother, as I passed his wood-house, I saw the gate open, and a great pile of wood close by. I knew the cross old fellow was out of the way, for he was shaving, and I said to myself, "My poor mother is sick, and we shall all freeze to death;" and so I picked up a few chips that were outside of the gate, and those great sticks I took from off the pile. But, mother, I'll tell you what it is; *It's dreadful hard to steal, and I had rather work my fingers to the bone than to do it again.*"

Mrs. Manley raised herself on her elbow, and with a look of intense and bitter sorrow, gazed on her son; then laying her head again upon her pillow, she burst into tears. The children surrounded the bed; but they spoke not. At last, wiping the large tears from her cheek with the sleeve of her coarse and well patched night-gown, she turned her eyes again on George.—There was deep feeling in her tone as she said, "My son, it is the will of God that we should suffer; but he has said, "*Thou shalt not steal.*" That wood must be returned. I would rather see my children starve and freeze, than to see them break any of God's commandments.—Now take it all, every stick, and carry it back."

"Oh, mother," said George, "I don't dare to."

"I'll go with you," said little Mary, "I'm sure I a'nt afraid."

"But what if neighbor Farwell sees me?"

"Tell him, my son, that you took his wood, and have come to return it, and ask his forgiveness."

"It is a cold afternoon, mother, and my feet ache—and my fingers feel like icicles."

"Never mind, George, God will provide for those that do right. He will never forsake those that put their trust in him."

"John, should you dare to go?" asked George, as he began to collect the chips.

"I should'nt dare to go to sleep if I did'nt; and I am sure, George, you will never be happy till you do."

"I will help you carry them," said Mary, "and if neighbor Farwell asks you what you stole for, I will tell him this verse: 'If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly Father forgive you.'"

—The Ladies' Friend.—

MISS SEDGWICK.

It is evident that Miss Sedgwick's mind inclines toward cheerful views of life. There seems to be implanted in her heart a love of goodness, and of the beautiful, which turns as naturally toward serenity and joy, as flowers lean toward the sun. It is manifest that though possessing great refinement herself, her sympathies are not confined to a coterie or class, but that they are called forth by every manifestation of virtue, even in the most humble circumstances, and that she looks with a kind regard upon those gleams of a better nature, which occasionally break forth amid prevailing clouds of darkness.

It is impossible to speak of her works without a particular regard to their moral and religious character. We know no writer of the class to which she belongs, who has done more to inculcate just religious sentiments. They are never obtruded, nor are they ever suppressed. It is not the religion of observances, not of professions, nor of articles of faith, but of the heart and life. It always comes forth, not as something said or done from a sense of necessity or duty, but as part of the character and inseparable from its strength, as well as from its grace and beauty. It is a union that works by love, with that charity which never faileth.

There is another characteristic of Miss Sedgwick which should not be overlooked. We allude to the great good sense and practical discretion, the notableness which she evinces, and recommends. This is so true, that we recollect having heard a zealous militarian declare, after reading one of her works, that political economy might be taught to the greatest advantage thro' the medium of romances.

We cannot omit a passing remark on Miss Sedgwick's style. We have often thought, that in the hands of a master, the subject of style would afford an admirable opportunity for establishing a new school of philosophy. It is very certain that style would afford an admirable opportunity for establishing a new school of philosophy. It is very certain that style affords a truer index of the mind than the theory of physiognomy, even in the hands of the philosophical Lavater; or that of craniology, in those of Gaul and Spurzheim. He who shall set up for the leader of a sect on this subject, must be able to furnish us with an experimentum crucis, by which we can separate what is adventitious from what is natural; that which is derived from fashion and imitation, however unconsciously, from that embodying of the thoughts which is perhaps, not less characteristic than themselves.

Our limits will not permit us to speak of Miss Sedgwick's powers of invention, and imagination, nor of her great truth and skill in the delineation of character. We cannot, however, wholly omit to notice that power which speaks from heart to heart. In matters of taste, we may adopt the opinion of others, but we must feel for ourselves. On this subject we know not what may be the experience of others, but for ourselves we hardly know more beautiful specimens of the pathetic than are to be found in the works of Miss Sedgwick. It takes you by surprise, and finds its way, before you are aware of it, to the fountain of tears, like the heart-broken voice of a child. She never attempts to convulse our hearts with hopeless and unprofitable agonies—and if there be any thing painful in the emotions which she calls forth it is more than compensated by the healing influence which they possess—the kindly sympathies they elicit, or the sense of justice which they satisfy—and this, we think is the limit beyond which fictitious misery should never pass.—*Nat. Portrait Gal.*

Female Virtue.—Most women are obliged to graft those virtues which belong rather to the Deity than to the saint, such as truth, faithfulness, silence, and proud self-respect on some beloved object, as a husband or a child before they put out leaves; and if these objects are taken away, though they themselves may remain as trunk and boughs, the blossom is gone.

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

..SH.S			Oats Pa	36	37
..., cwt	8 00	8 25	Southern do	34	35
Pearl	6 75	9 00	Barley Eastern		
BUTTER			do ..Pa	90	95
Tub....lb.	12½	13	MOLASSES		
Extra keg.			New Orleans	44	45
No. 1	13		Sugar-house		
No. 2	12½		do. N. York	47	50
CANDLES			do Philada	48	53
Sperm	33	34	do Steam	55	56
Mould tallow	13½	14	Trinidad	40	43
Dip	12	12½	Porto Rico	36	38
COAL			Eng. French Isl.		
Lehigh, ton	6 50		Hav & Matanzas	28	33
Schuylkill	6 25	6 50	MACKEREL		
COFFEE, duty free			No. 1..bbl.	11 75	12 00
Havana	9	9	No. 2	9 25	0 00
Maracaybo	10½	11½	No. 3	5 75	6 00
Java	13	14	OIL		
St. Domingo	9½	9½	Linseed, Am. from store	73	74
Porto Rico	10½	12	do Dutch	0 00	0 00
..a..	10	11½	Whale..gal	35	40
Laguira	10½	11½	Sperm winter	1 00	1 10
Rio	10½	12½	do summer	90	1 00
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb			PLASTER PARIS		
Louisiana	10	13	In Del'ware ton	3 25	3 37
Mobile	11	13	In Schuylkill	3 25	3 31
N. Ala and Tenn.	9	12	SEEDS		
S. C. and Geo.	10½	13	Clover, bush	5 25	5 50
N. C. and Va.	9	11½	Flaxseed	1 40	1 45
FREIGHTS			Timothy bush	2 50	3 00
To Pittsburgh, per canal 100 lbs.			Herds..bush	50	
FLOUR and MEAL			Orchard grass	1 50	1 75
Superfine..bbl	7 50	7 75	WHISKEY		
..om	7 00		Rye in bbls.	31	33
..e	4 75	5 00	do in hhds	23	30
Middling			do from wagons	29	30
Corn Meal			WOOL		
do ..in hhds.			Prime Saxony fleece ..lb	45	50
GRAIN			Am. wash. ful bl'd	40	45
Rye Pa	95	98	do ..¾ blood	44	42
Rye Southern	94	95	do ..½ blood	37	40
Wheat Pa	1 70	1 75	do ..¼ and com	33	36
Do South bush	1 70	1 75	Sup'r. pulld lambs	37½	40
Corn L. C. white	68		No. 1..do	25	30
do L.C. yellow	68	70			
do U. C. round	68	70			

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 3, 1838.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The solution of the Enigma published on 3d ult. is Colier's Geography. We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from L. and may assure him that in the view he has taken of an exciting subject, we agree, though circumstances forbid us at present from becoming a party to its discussion. Sundry other articles both of prose and poetry are before us, some of which are beyond our comprehension. A communication from "P." was too late for this week.

We this day publish, the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, with the amendments proposed by the Convention, for the consideration of the people.

GLASSBLOWERS.

We have been requested to notice and approve the proceedings of a meeting of Glassblowers, in Atlantic county, N. J., as well as the prices and regulations they have established.

It is totally out of our power to say what would be a *just* compensation for the labour of glassblowers, or what have been the prices hitherto. The combinations of trades and labourers to establish the rates of prices for their labour have we believe, gone somewhat out of fashion, as being in bad taste. These things are better regulated by private contract—and combinations have in all cases, as far as we have learned, tended ultimately to depress the trade, and injure the working manufacturer, or artizan.

Mr. William D. Groff of Hinkletown, Pa. has made an improvement in the steel trap, by which it is applicable to, and very successful in catching fish!

Messrs. Davenport & Co. have improved their galvanic magnetic model of machinery at the Masonic Hall, by making a neat Railway and locomotive, with passenger cars attached. The machinery is curious, and can be set in rapid motion, or stopped instantaneously.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1838.

A savage, fatal and shocking duel had just added its infamous chain to the various ones of this kind, already blotting the history of the American Congress. It grew out of the pending corruption case, alledged by the "Spy in Washington," and though blood has sometimes a moral purifying power, this blood is only an aggravation of blackness. In consequence of some remarks made by Mr. Cilley, of Maine, when the corruption case was up before the House, that proved particularly offensive to Col. Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Colonel sent Mr. Cilley a message, by his friend Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, member of the House. This message Mr. Cilley refused to receive, on the ground that he did not regard Mr. Webb as a gentleman. Probably he expected in this way to escape a bloody result. But instead of proving a protection, it threw him beyond the reach of an appeal to principle, either moral, religious, or civil, on which it is well known he might have rested secure from reproach in all northern communities. Mr. Graves, agreeably, I believe to the laws of duelling, regarded this insult to his friend as an insult to himself, which he was not at liberty to overlook or forgive. The result was an immediate challenge from Mr. Graves himself, which Mr. Cilley did not think it safe to refuse on the ground on which he had refused the first, and he had now left himself no other ground. It of course fell upon him to choose the weapons, and he chose rifles, the most savage of all, and that too in a fight with a Kentuckian! The man must have been mad, unless he asked on the principle of the child who got a rod so thorny, that he knew his mother would not whip him with it. But in this case he had neither mother nor woman, nor scarcely man to deal with. Three ineffectual shots were exchanged, in the course of which, Mr. Cilley declared that he had nothing in the world against Mr. Graves; and when asked whether he acknowledged Mr. Webb to be a gentleman, he replied that he had nothing to say on that subject one way or the other. This would not satisfy his antagonist, and at the fourth fire, Mr. Cilley was shot through the main artery near the heart, and expired almost instantly.

A report spread afterwards that Mr. Graves was crazy. But it appears that he was only morally deranged, as I learned on better authority, that he justified his conduct, and declared that he felt no compunctions of conscience. His wife showed herself more of a human being. It made her almost frantic, and the last that I heard was that she was in a critical condition, being subject to continued spasms. If such is her suffering, what must be that of Mr. Cilley's wife, who is left with three children desolate in this shocking manner?

All this is horrid and shocking to the physical and moral sensibilities; but it seems to me that the sequel ought to be almost equally so to the moral sensibilities. High wrought eulogies were pronounced on the murdered suicide in both Houses of Congress; and though in both there was a professed silence on his last act of folly and madness, in the Senate it was pronounced to have been done almost under a sense of duty. These eulogies were drank in by full audiences and eager ears. Apparently all the honours were paid to him that could have been paid to a patriot that had expired under the noblest efforts for the good of his country. His funeral, which took place at twelve o'clock to-day, might in all its point and circumstance have been deemed adequate honor to the best man in the country. And all this is done by the most eminent and respectable body of men in the nation, who are placed over us in a great part for the very purpose of preventing and punishing crime. Had a member insulted the House, he would have been hurried out without mercy, despised and disgraced, and no one so poor as to follow his bier. But he may insult the God of Heaven, and shock and violate the moral sense of the whole community, and the very fact of itself gets him commendation, which otherwise would not have been bestowed upon him. There may be reasons for all this; but I know them not; and at least as far as I am concerned, it is shocking both to the moral taste and the moral sense. One thing I do know, that it has and must have a direct tendency to encourage the practice of duelling; and if such encouragement is in any way worthy of our high national legislations, then I know nothing about it.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. White, Davis, Tallmadge, Crittenden and Young, have been appointed by the Senate to investigate the alleged corruption case of Mr. Ruggles. It was understood that if this charge should fail, another of a similar kind was to be brought against the same Senator by a man, as I was told, from North Carolina. The Committee therefore, at Mr. Ruggles' own desire were empowered to go [illegible] tters of a similar kind. Likely [illegible] from them till near the [illegible] discharge the Commit[illegible] from the farther con[illegible] of the Indiana Legisla[illegible] right to the Miami In[illegible] h I have before alluded. This motion called up some earnest and almost angry debate. Both the Senators from Indiana were strenuously in favor of recommitting the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals, with instructions to bring in a Bill granting the pre-emption requested. This Mr. Walker opposed with his utmost earnestness, as doing injustice to the other new States, to whom much less land had already been granted than to Indiana. Mr. Clay was gratified to see this adjustment of accounts between Members from the new States, and he hoped in their great zeal for justice, the claims of the old States would not be entirely forgotten. The subject I believe still lies on the table.

The neutrality (Canada) Bill has, during the week past, engaged almost the whole attention of the House. The principal points of difficulty as I understood them, were the increase of Executive power and undue restraints on the freedom of our citizens, both highly popular subjects, and opening the way for endless debates.

Many thought the executive had already power enough on this subject, if he would only use it promptly and properly. The Bill was at length rejected, yeas 76, nays 88. It was then sent back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (ayes 85,) to remodel; and there it is.

Mr. Allen's speech on the Sub-Treasury, was one of the most extraordinary exhibitions I ever witnessed in the Senate, Mr. Benton, when the hair is up, cuffs and kicks the chairs and desks. Mr. Allen, a strong well built man of six feet three, did violence only to his own person and the floor.

He feigned the God,
Affects to nod——

He did not shake the spheres, but if his neck had not been tough, he would again and again have hurled his head at the chair. His step was as heavy as that of mailed knight, and he continually brought his hands together as if he were killing iron framed insects. My hands could not have stood it.

Mr. Crittenden who followed him, gave him a rough handling in a different way. In keenness of sarcasm Mr. C. is probably not surpassed in Congress. The gentleman, he said, has been very hard at work with pick-axe and spade, and has discovered in the very bowels of the earth a new kind of pandemonium, called banks, that are sending forth corruption and ruin over the country. The States are all gone, half rotten, and there is no hope unless it can be found here. Ohio is gone too. And yet Mr. President there is some hope; for from the very midst of this pandemonium, this region of cannibals and calibans, here comes a Senator chosen by the State itself, undesecrated by any and all of these infernal influences. Perhaps he does not regard the rest of us here as pure like himself; for he told us to feel in our pockets and see whether the corruptions of the pocket had not misguided the head. But as he is generally courteous in his demeanour he might mean this as a mere rhetorical flourish, one of the tropes and figures which he uses so freely; or a mist might have come upon him, as he came suddenly to the light of day from his infernal research, and he might fancy that he saw money like heaps of corn shovelled into the pockets of Senators. But at all events it is from the whole bog school, and wholly unworthy of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Crittenden's speech was especially keen and able against the Sub-Treasury, which he made out a grinding machine. He dealt harder and more unavoidable blows also to Mr. Calhoun, than Mr. Clay did, making him absolutely to violate the Constitution, if he should vote for this Bill.

PHILADELPHIA AND CLEVELAND.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Exchange on Wednesday evening the 28th of February, pursuant to public notice, Matthew Newkirk, Esq. was appointed President, John Hemphill and Alexander McClurg, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and Nathan Sargent, Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, and the objects stated, namely: to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 6th of March next, to promote the formation of a continuous line of Rail Road from Philadelphia, via Pittsburg, to Cleveland.

The meeting was addressed by B. Chew, Jr. and N. Sargent, Esqs.

It was then on motion

Resolved, That it is expedient that the city and county of Philadelphia, be represented in said Convention, and that forty Delegates be appointed by this meeting. Whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated and appointed.

Matthew Newkirk,
John White,
Benj. Chew, Jr.
Nicholas Biddle,
Robert Allen,
John Hemphill,
Alexander McClurg,
Jacob Gratz,
John Dougherty,
John Dallam,
C. Hickman,
Andrew Miller,
Wm. B. Reed,
Walter R. Johnson,
William Buehler,
J. C. Montgomery,
D. B. Stacey,
Thos. C. Rockhill,
Caleb Cope,
Joseph B. Smith,
John R. Walker,
John H. Frick,
Joseph Inslee,
Robert T. Conrad,
Samuel C. Atkinson,
Wm. J. Leiper,
Dr. George W. Riter,
Charles J. Boker,
John M. Wright,
Joseph Yeager,
Townsend Sharpless,
Thomas D. Grover,
John Sharpe,
Joel B. Sutherland,
John Naglee,
Wm. D. Lewis,
Thomas Biddle,
Lewis G. Troutman,
Daniel M. Brodhead,
Samuel Wonderly.

On motion

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from the city and county of Philadelphia, now at Harrisburg, be added to and form a part of the Delegation to said Convention, and that they be requested to act as such.

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting, have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number.

MATTHEW NEWKIRK, President.
John Hemphill, } Vice Presidents.
Alex. McClurg, }
N. Sargent, Secretary.

Accident.—On Saturday morning, as the two horse teams of Mr. Shepherd Robbins was passing through Sea street to South Boston, a horse attached to a single sleigh came running furiously down the street without a driver, having been frightened and thrown out two men who were in the sleigh some distance behind. The lead horse observing the other coming, endeavored to avoid him, and turned aside to let him pass, but the frightened animal turned in the same direction, and ran against him, forcing one of the shafts into his body. The wounded horse cleared himself with one bound from the shaft, and the other horse kept on with unabated speed. It is a little remarkable that the wound was not discovered by any but those who saw the blow inflicted, it being in a perpendicular part of the body, and being so singularly direct, no external injury was visible, but the horse, after writhing and struggling a few minutes, expired. The information of the death of Mr. Shepherd's horse, was first communicated to him by the owners of the horse which caused his death.—*Briggs Bulletin.*

Typographical Error.—One of Senator Niles' friends in Hartford, Ct., was heard boasting the other day, that the Senator had the promise of being appointed *Minister to the Penitentiary of Russia.*—*Prentice.*

Silk Intelligence.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The last No. of the Saturday Evening Post, contains the answers of Mr. Chauncy Stone, to certain interrogatories submitted to him by Mr. Randolph, chairman of the committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the U. States, relative to the culture of the Mulberry Tree and Sugar Beet. Mr. Stone's communication contains much valuable information concerning the Morus Multicaulis and the best mode of cultivating it. On this subject he has practical knowledge and his statements are judicious and correct. Mr. Stone is a gentleman of integrity and would not intentionally make an erroneous statement. He has, however, fallen into a great error in his estimate of the profits of the silk business, an error which if not contradicted we believe calculated to make a false impression, to do our country an injury and to discourage those who are about to engage in this new and highly important enterprize. We refer to his under estimate of the profits to be derived from an acre of the Mulberries. He says I estimate 25 lbs. of raw silk to the acre, worth $125 and $3 per lb. for rearing and reeling, leaving a clear profit of $50. We believe Mr. Stone has not yet fed any worms and that he has no information derived from experience concerning them, or the amount of remuneration attendant on this species of industry. Therefore it is not surprising that he is so much deceived relative to the avails of the business; we will not theorize on this subject but state facts which have fallen under our own observation which all hope will convince all who may read them, not only of the utter fallacy of Mr. Stone's statement or estimate, but that the rearing of the silkworm is more profitable than any other species of rural occupation whatever. One of the undersigned was last year engaged in planting the Multicaulis and feeding worms at Manchester, Conn. From the first year's growth of trees the product was at the rate of 100 lbs. of reeled silk per acre which, at present prices would amount to $500. The whole expense of feeding reeling, &c. did not amount to over $2,50 per lb. leaving a clear gain of $250 per acre. We believe the silk business will soon become one of the most important pursuits in the U. S. to the great advantage of individuals and the nation, and know it is one of the most pleasant, healthy and lucrative employments in which human beings can possibly engage.

Cephus Smith.
Frank Cheney.

Burlington, N. Jersey, Feb. 24th 1838.

The Manufacture of Silk a healthy Employment.—It is hoped in consideration of the encouragement given by our State government, in offering a bounty on the culture of silk, about sufficient to cover the whole expense of gathering the leaves, feeding the worms, and reeling the silk, in effect, making every pound of silk a clear profit, and from the most certain and sure return, of a greater profit than from any other agricultural pursuit—that the amount of silk raised in another year in the old county of Hampshire, shall tell on the page of our history, a story that shall never be forgotten. It is also hoped that every friend to the culture of silk, will appropriate not only the small, but as large a mulberry patch as he can, and receive the reward of his investment and industry, in a return of silk, far exceeding his most sanguine expectation; and in further consideration, that the manufacture of silk, whether done in families or factories, is considered a healthy employment in those countries where silk is grown and manufactured—far more healthy than the manufacture of wool, flax, or cotton. It is understood that there is a law of Great Britain, (where, however, they do not grow, but manufacture immense quantities of imported silk,) regulating the employment of children in factories, prohibiting any child under *nine years* of age, being employed in any Woolen, Flax, or Cotton factory, and where a child between nine and thirteen years is employed, the certificate of a physician shall be required, as to the bodily health and appearance of the child, and a school master's certificate, that the child had attended school two hours every day, that said child shall not be employed in a factory over forty eight hours in a whole week, not over nine hours in any one day; yet the same Statute provides, that children may be employed ten hours a day in Silk Factorys. It is therefore a fair inference, that the silk business in England is considered a healthy employment. Taking it for granted, that the employment is healthy, and is known to be pleasant and profitable, where then, can be the injury of employing children five or six weeks, in gathering foliage and feeding worms, and in that short time, to earn something to pay their schooling and clothing, and perhaps something towards their board, and something towards procuring trifling articles, always desired by children? Children are usually desirous of earning something to call their own, and expend according to their own fancy; where then, is the parent, having the ability, who would not devote a few rods of ground in the garden, or near the house, and set the same with mulberry trees, for the gratification, the amusement, and profitable employment of his children.—*North. Courier.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A woman named Susan Conolly, or Keefe, in a state of intoxication set fire to her own house.

Seven years ago there were 1129 distilleries in New York—now there are only 200.

The sum to be raised by tax in the city of New York, for the ensuing year, is one million three hundred thousand dollars.

The number of deaths in New York in the year 1837, was 1941 men, 1630 women, 2768 boys and 2329 girls.

A young man named Arthur Brown was murdered on the race course near Augusta, Ga. on the 10th ultimo.

Drafts on England.—Mr. Biddle with a view to public convenience, issues bills on England for 10*l.* sterling, drawn on Mr. Jaudon.

Several cases of Small Pox have occurred in the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa. within the last two weeks.

Two men have been arrested at York, Pa. on whom were found a variety of counterfeit notes of small denominations.

The church at Chateaugay, Lower Canada, was entered on the 13th inst. and robbed of 20,000 livres, in dollars and half dollars.

John Degez, formerly of New York, committed suicide at Rochester on the 18th ult. while in a state of mental derangement.

Cold Weather.—At New Haven, on the 23d ult. the thermometer at sunrise the mercury stood at zero. At noon it was 25 above.

At New Orleans, on the 16th ult, so intense was the cold, that a number of firemen on their return from a fire, had their coats iced over.

Both branches of the Mississippi Legislature have passed a Union Bank bill, with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a law exempting from attachment, the pew of an insolvent debtor.

The schooner Eliza Ann arrived at New Orleans on the 12th ult. with $15,000 in specie. Every thing was quiet when she sailed.

The average number of hands employed on the Public Works of the State of Indiana during the last year was 5,821. The rate of wages was from $18 to $21 per month.

Mr. Nathan Woolly, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, lost his way a few days since, when returning from a wood, and was frozen to death in a swamp.

The State of Massachusetts has lent her credit to the Western Rail Road company of that State, for $2,100,000, at five per centum, payable in thirty years.

Winter at the South and West.—At Pittsburg on the 19th ult. the snow was twenty-six inches deep, the river was closed, and no steamboat had left the place for six days.

The arms stolen from the Marshal's office in Cleveland, were recovered. They were found in a wagon moving quietly towards the Patriot camp.

Natchez was visited by a fall of snow on the 3d ultimo, and solid ice was formed. This was a greater degree of cold than had been experienced for twelve years past.

At Darien, Georgia, there was a severe frost in the nights of the 5th and 6th ult. since which it has been very cold. It is feared that the young plants are totally destroyed.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 16th ult. The general improvement bill, and the bill to raise the interest on the State Bonds from five to six per cent. passed both houses.

A life-boat capable of sustaining two hundred and twenty-five persons, has been completed for the packet ship United States, to sail shortly from New York for Liverpool.

The oldest of the sons of Il Diavolo, the rope dancer, was recently run over by a railroad car in North Carolina, and so injured that his life is considered in danger.

The Evening Star says the receipts of the New York Custom House for the last quarter, was nine millions; in the same quarter of 1836, thirty-six millions of dollars.

Specie from Canada.—The Poughkeepsie Journal says that $41,600 in specie passed through that place on Monday, from Montreal, for New York.

Gamblers in Indiana.—Regular gamblers, or those passing through any town with gambling apparatus, are by a late law to be sent to the penitentiary, from one to five years.

Street Murder.—A Mr. Brouse was deliberately shot down in Camp street, New Orleans, on the night of the 12th ult. by a gambler named Field. Mr. Brouse had given no provocation, the murderer acting merely *en amateur*.

A Yankee pedlar is making his fortune in the valley of the Mississippi by selling purely *vegetable* pills for the cure of fever and ague, and other diseases. The pills are *peas* soaked in a solution of liquorice!

At Nashville on the 12th ultimo, there was a good demand for eastern funds, and United States Bank notes were bought up freely at 10 per cent. premium over Tennessee bank notes.

We learn that Messrs. Wm. Nicholl and O. B. Hayes, the Commissioners of the State Bank of Tennessee, left Nashville for the Atlantic cities on the 15th ult. for the purpose of negotiating a sale of State bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, which would form a portion of the capital stock of the Bank.

The U. S. ship Independence, Commodore Nicholson, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Bahia, previous to the 25th Dec. and continued in port. The Dolphin, Lieut. Slidell, was also at Rio. The Fairfield continued at Bahia at the date of the last accounts from that place.

Counterfeits.—The Lancaster Union says: "A great many counterfeit *One Dollar* notes of the borough of York, Pa. are in circulation. On the left side of the note is the impression of the Spanish Dollar, by which they may be easily detected. The genuine note is plain.

On the 10th ult. the city of Natchez was thrown into consternation by a land slide which took place at the bluff, near the light house. It crushed two or three buildings, and injured a lady (Mrs. Seymour) and her daughter, who were afterwards dug out of the rubbish; but fortunately no lives were lost.

New Jersey Legislature. A bill to abolish capital punishments in certain cases passed the Assembly on Monday, by a vote of 42 to 4. The bill recognises three degrees of murder, the first to be punished with death—the second with solitary imprisonment for life at hard labor—the third with imprisonment at hard labour for 20 years.

Discovery of a Mine of Silver.—A silver mine of the richest description was discovered on the ground formerly covered by Diamond's hotel, opposite St. Mary's market. The men employed in working this mine succeeded in digging up something like $20,000, all of the best Mexican silver.—*New Orleans Paper.*

Herschell's forty foot telescope enabled him to descry a cluster of stars, distant from the earth, eleven trillions seven hundred and sixty thousand, four hundred and seventy-five billions, nine hundred and forty-eight thousand, six hundred and seventy eight thousand, six hundred and seventy eight miles.

The Cadets Barracks at West Point, the Engineering Academy was destroyed, with the valuable models it contained, the chemical and philosophical apparatus were saved. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Stephen Dublois, Jr. died at Newport, on Sunday, in consequence of a wound from a knife, inflicted by Samuel Tuel, on Friday evening.—Tuel has been committed for trial for the offence.

Sugar and Coffee.—Letters from Havana to the 9th ult. assure that the coffee crop of the island will be one half if not two-thirds short of former years. The sugar crop, on the other hand, would be increased one-fourth.

An individual was recently shot down in the streets of New Orleans by a drunken swaggerer, who imagined himself insulted. The ruffian was immediately arrested and carried before a committing magistrate.

Schools in Ohio.—In Ohio, having near one million and a half of population, there were but about 150,000 who received instruction during 1837. There are only 4226 public, and 2175 private schools.

Smut.—We have a thousand evidences on record, that if seed wheat is steeped twelve hours in strong brine, and then mixed with fresh, caustic powdered lime, before it is sown—the crop will not be smutty.

Business was almost suspended, and the streets and markets deserted, on the 16th ult. at St. Louis, Mo. in consequence of the extreme cold of the weather, and the Mississippi river being blocked up with ice.

'*Stuck in the Mud.*'—The Picayune says, the Vicksburg Theatre has been closed for a few nights in consequence of the depth of the mud, and the difficulty of wading and the danger of foundering.

Florida.—The bill calling a convention for the purpose of organizing a state government in Florida, has passed the legislature, and become a law. The convention is to meet at the city of St. Joseph on the 1st day of December next.

Title of the Sub-Treasury Bill.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle suggests the following as the appropriate title of Mr. Wright's Sub-Treasury Bill:—"A Bill to abolish the Republican features of the Government of the United States."

The committee on agriculture in the legislature of New York, have presented a very interesting report, accompanied with a bill providing for a State Board of Agriculture, and appropriating $25,000 per year, for five years, to further the science of agriculture in that state.

The State Prison of Maine, at Thomaston, contains 77 convicts, of whom 17 are employed in the Lime Quarry, and 14 in Shoemaking. The granite business is discontinued. Lime is substituted and worked by a new process, adopted by the warden. Hard coal is used.

Specie.—The New York Gazette says, that the banks in that city, have contracted for the delivery there of $1,500,000, on favorable terms; the specie to be imported from Europe without delay, and to be forth-coming before the suspension law shall expire.

A Pensacola paper of the 10th ult. says that on the 7th ult. during the foul weather, two schooners, one the Lookout, the name of the other not ascertained, went ashore on the west end of St. Rosa's Island, and one of the captains was drowned. The names of the persons on board were not ascertained.

An engineer and a fireman were killed on the Rail road near Richmond, on Saturday last. The locomotive struck a tree which had the night previous blown across the rails, and threw it and the tender off the track. The passengers escaped without injury.

Business in Erie has for some days past been very brisk. Lumber and all articles of country produce, bringing high prices, and meet with ready sales. Those wishing to trade, should make good use of the present fine sleighing.—*Erie Gaz.*

A quaint old author denounces oysters as being ungodly, uncharitable and unprofitable meat; ungodly because they are eaten without much grace; uncharitable because they leave nothing but shells; and unprofitable because they must swim in wine.

"I do not like to read a paper that is not paid for," said a subscriber the other day as he handed us the money to pay for his paper in advance. He had received his first number for January before he paid us for this year, and that, he said, was the only paper he ever had before he paid for it.

Arrest of a Forger.—The Charleston Mercury of the 21st ult. mentions the arrest of a man calling himself Daniel Head, charged with extensive counterfeiting in this State. The arrest was made at Augusta, by a police officer from this city. The prisoner was carried to Charleston, there to embark for New York.

We learn by the Ohio Atlas, that a son of the notorious Brown, of Portage county, was arrested at Elyria, a few days since, in company with an individual named Rathbun, on a charge of counterfeiting. About $4,000 in counterfeit paper was discovered in places where it had been concealed by the prisoners. They were committed to the county jail.—*Ohio Jour.*

Flour.—The Pittsburg "Manufacturer" says: —"Large quantities of flour is stored in all the western towns on the lakes to be shipped for the seaport cities as soon as the spring navigation opens. At Cleveland it is now selling at six dollars a barrel."

The Columbia Spy states that a black man in that borough recently killed himself by drinking in quick succession, three pints of ardent spirits. How many kill themselves in every town in the United States by drinking liquid poison! Death certainly attends it, some times sooner, sometimes later, but always certainly.

A Fact for Temperance Men.—It was stated at a Temperance meeting in this town not long since, that out of about thirty families who had applied to the town for assistance, nearly all were brought to this extremity by intemperance; and that some of them now spend enough every week, for rum, to furnish their families with bread.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The bill before the Legislature, to aid in the construction of the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad, provides for the loaning of the credit of the State to said Company for $150,000, in sums of $100,000 and 50,000, as soon as the like sums shall have been expended upon the road from other sources.

The Boundary Controversy.—Mr. Greely, the person employed to take the census at Madawaska, has been again released from his imprisonment at Frederickton, and arrived at Bangor. A letter from him, announcing his release, with a copy of the order for his discharge, were communicated by Governor Kent to the Legislature of Maine.

New Jersey Legislature.—The bill creating a new county from parts of Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex and Burlington counties, is now a law. The population of the new county is 15,200. It is to be called Mercer, after the name of the gallant officer who fell at the battle of Stonybrook. The Legislature go into a joint meeting, for the appointment of officers, on Wednesday, on which day it will adjourn *sine die*.

A bill of no small interest to *farmers*, has passed the Assembly of New Jersey. It establishes the bushel of wheat at 60 pounds, of rye and corn, at 56; of buckwheat, 50; of barley, 48; of flax seed, 54; and of clover seed 60.—Both buyer and seller thus know precisely upon what they deal; and uniformity is established. Heretofore the difference in different parts, has been several pounds in the bushel; and every individual buyer had a right to make his own standard.

Fatal Fracas at Newport, R. I.—On Friday evening last, 23d ult. while two men named Tewell and Deblois, were in a dispute in a grocery store at Newport, Tewell threw a handful of flower into the face of Deblois, when the latter seized a butcher's knife and plunged it up to the hilt into Tewell's abdomen, causing his death on the succeeding day. Intemperance is stated as the cause. Deblois is in prison.

The Chickasaws.—We have just conversed (says the Nashville Banner, of the 25th ult.) with Col. A. M. M. Upshaw, the superintendent for removing the Chickasaws, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, who informs us the whole nation, except perhaps three or four hundred, have arrived safely in their new country west of Arkansas. They express themselves satisfied in their new abode.—*Jacksonville Cour.*

Robbery.—The dry goods store of Mrs. E. McNeal, corner of Lombard and Hanover sts. Baltimore, was entered by means of false keys, and a large quantity of its most valuable contents carried off. The goods thus taken are the avails of a course of industry and economy, on the part of the owner who is a widow lady; and it is hoped that justice may overtake the burglars, and the property be recovered.

A letter from Washington to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, says:—A young man from Fredericksburg, Va. has been knocked down, and stabbed so severely that his life is despaired of—he was then robbed of his gold watch and a considerable sum of money.—This sad event happened near the Capitol, and is supposed to be the work of a certain desperate gambler, well known in certain haunts of the city.

Unpardonable Economy.—The brig Globe, Simmons, from Mobile for Boston, put into Tarpaulin Cove on the 20th ult. Capt. Simmons reports that he spoke, on the 18th ult. in lat. 38, lon. 73 30, brig Eliza, Lockwood, of and for New York, seventeen days from Porto Rico, with five passengers, and supplied her with beef, pork, bread, coffee and tea, she being entirely out of provisions.

Coroner's Inquest.—On the body of John Walker, found frozen to death in 42d street 3d avenue. The deceased was ordinarily of very temperate habits, and had been in the employ of Mr. F. Maynard, formerly Representative from this city to Albany, for nearly twenty years.—On Saturday last he had been to a merry making with some friends, and it is supposed the severe cold, acting on the liquor he had drank, overcame him. The verdict returned was, "death from intemperance and exposure."—*N. Y. New Era.*

A melancholy accident occurred at Hartford, Illinois, on the 13th inst. in which a Mr. Wm. Taylor unfortunately lost his life. Mr. Taylor was riding a race, it appears, when his horse ran against a colt that attempted to cross the road, the shock of which threw him over his horse's head, and he struck upon his face and hands.—The horse stumbled and fell, throwing a complete somerset, and his whole weight came upon the head of Mr. Taylor, and crushed his skull in such a manner that he expired immediately.

Robbery and Murder.—Another striking illustration of the absolute nullity of our glorious police, was offered on Saturday evening, Feb. 12th. Mr. J. C. Ulm, on entering his dwelling on Marigny street, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, discovered the dead body of his negress in the corridor near the door, with three ghastly wounds in the head apparently inflicted with an axe. In the house the armoir and secretary had been broken open, and a hundred silver dollars contained in the latter had been stolen.—*N. O. Bee.*

It was stated at an early stage of the temperance reformation, that there were in the United States 300,000 drunkards, and that the premature deaths occasioned by intemperance were at least 30,000 annually. The statement was then considered wide of the truth. More minute investigation has since convinced those engaged in this investigation, that the number who die annually from drunkenness or diseases growing out of intemperance is more than one hundred thousand.

Michigan.—Some interesting facts, as to the progress of agriculture in the new state of Michigan, are given in a late number of the Detroit Free Press. It appears that an account of the wheat and other small grain produced in the State during the past year, was taken by authority, along with the census of the population just completed. We learn from this that there were grown in Michigan last year, of wheat, in round numbers, 1,500,000 bushels; of corn, 1,000,000 bushels; and of oats 1,400,000 bushels. The population is stated at 178,398 souls.

Artificial Rubies.—M. Gaudin has presented a report to the Institute of Paris, detailing his mode of proceeding in the preparation of fictitious rubies, which in every respect resembles those found in nature. He submits aluminium; with a small quantity of chromate of potash, previously calcined, to the influence of a powerful oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, by the action of which the material is melted, and, on cooling the crystal, presents all the characteristics of the ruby. The academy appointed M. Becquerel to examine into the merit of the discovery, and his report being deemed conclusive, presented their thanks to the author.

Sleeping in Church.—It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was conducted by a discreet burgess to witness the services of the sanctuary of the Lord's day.—When these services were ended, the citizen, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered in detail of the money appropriated by the congregation of which he was a member, for the support of public worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this, the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which pervaded the assembly, replied, "Ugh! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay any thing!"—*Sunday News.*

Swindler.—A few weeks ago, Green B. Lewellin was advertised in this paper as a common swindler, but at that time the extent of his transactions was not known. It now appears that he has been purchasing horses, mules, &c. through Kentucky, on a large scale, on the faith of checks on the Louisville Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, where he falsely represented that he had funds. We saw one of his checks on that bank for $2000, and another for $100. He sometimes signs himself Green B. Lowellin and at others G. B. Lewellin. He went down the river a few weeks ago with his stock. The southern papers would do well to advertise him.—*Louisville Journal.*

The War in South America.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Guayaquil, November 24.

"The war between Chili and Peru is still pending. The expedition which sailed from Valparaiso, consisted of 16 men of war and 18 transports. The land forces, 3500 strong, landed at Quilca, and marched thence to Arequipa. General Santa Cruz was uniting his forces to attack them, and it was supposed a battle would take place soon. Santa Cruz would have about 5000 men. He has some good officers in his army, among whom are Generals Brown and Lopez."

On Tuesday 13th ult. a fine little boy, eight years of age, the son of Mrs. Hardie, of this place, fell from the third story of Messrs. Turner & Hughes' Book Store, to the earth beneath, and wonderful to tell, sustained but a slight injury. The height from which he fell cannot be less than 30 feet. His little brother, a few years older, who was standing below, saw him when he fell, and in his alarm, without probably knowing what he did, closed a projecting gate on which the little fellow would have certainly been precipitated, and which would, as certainly, have terminated his existence.—*Raleigh Register.*

Villainous Conduct.—As George Gay, Esq. of this city was returning to town in a sleigh, he was met in Northampton street, Boston, by three men, two of whom, at his approach, separated in the street, and each seizing a rein, stopped his horse. Mr. Gay, on getting out to learn the cause of their conduct was struck in his breast by the third person and knocked down, but on account of the deep snow he escaped injury. A man coming out of a neighboring house to the assistance of Mr. Gay, was assaulted by the three men and most unmercifully beaten, being injured in the face and head. Mr. Gay ascertained the names of those who seized his horse—and, we have no doubt but the ruffians will be brought to justice.—*Atlas.*

Shin-Plasters.—The Financial Register has a chapter of indignation against those vermin which have originated from the corruptions of a diseased currency. The Register states that one million of dollars of this trash is in circulation in Philadelphia, issued by twenty-seven public and private incorporations. We have no such currency in this section of Ohio. On the Reserve, and in other districts, the main dependence of the People is on unauthorized paper. This evil, however, will be entirely cured by the passage of the law to permit Banks to issue $1, $2, and $3 bills. The measure will have the effect to draw from individuals and Banks a portion of the silver change, which is so absolutely required for the purposes of domestic trade.—*State Journal, Ohio.*

Serious Casualty.—An accident of a very serious character, and which, it is feared, will yet prove fatal, occurred on board the steamboat Rhode Island, while lying at Jersey city. Seven men were engaged inside one of the boilers, cleaning and repairing it, and while they were thus engaged the steam was got up in the other boiler, to such a height as to force the connecting valve, by which means a body of steam forced itself into the boiler in which the men were engaged, and scalded the whole of them very severely, and five of them dangerously. They were promptly rescued, and such remedies as their pitiable condition required were immediately obtained for them; but whether all will be recovered from their injuries is matter of doubt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Harsh Judgement.—We have ever been pained at the harsh judgement of another, which is indulged in by so many, and, even by members of the christian family. But few act from wrong motives, and yet we are all too apt to impute wrong motives to another, whenever anything is done which will bear a wrong construction. As we judge ourselves, so should we judge others, unless we *know* them to be bad, as shown in actions which cannot be mistaken. It will generally be found, that those who are ever imputing wrong motives to others, are not so pure themselves as they should be, and sometime in life the evil of the heart will be displayed in action.

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT FROM LOWELL.—Within the last few days, a very large quantity of ice, cut from the Merrimack river, has been transported on the rail road to Boston.—From thence it is to be shipped to New Orleans, and other southern ports. The facility and ease with which the men engaged in the business, cut out the ice in squares of uniform size, is truly wonderful. We saw, on Thursday, a train of thirty-three merchandize cars move from the *depot*, the most of which were loaded with ice. The whole load was estimated to weigh one hundred and twenty-five tons. The greatest rise in the road is a short distance from the *depot*, being at the rate of thirty feet to a mile. To carry this immense load over this rise, two locomotives were found necessary. This being attained, the train moved off to its destination with one engine as usual.—*Lowell Courier.*

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

ADAMS, Jefferson Co. Feb. 19, 1838.

The state arsenal at Watertown was broken open last evening, and some 500 muskets taken out. Fairbanks, who is the keeper, has offered a reward of $250 for the recovery of them.

There begins to be some excitement here upon the subject of Canada. Many loads of men and provisions have been and are now passing here for the north.

Some of them have called at the different stores for powder, and have bought all that was for sale by the keg. Whether it will amount to any thing or not, we cannot determine.

Ice in the Mississippi.—In the neighborhood of Memphis and Randolph the Mississippi river is covered with masses of floating ice. In some places the fields of ice stretch across the river from bank to bank, so as to choke up the stream and obstruct the navigation. Opposite to Randolph a stationary bridge has been formed, which extends from shore to shore. It is apprehended, that many flatboats will be lost. The navigation through such heavy masses of ice is very difficult, and when small craft get wedged in among them, there is great danger of their being crushed. The Steamboat Sultana, bound above had discharged her freight at Memphis in consequence of the state of the river, and was taking in cargo for New Orleans. The steamer Splendid was reported aground in the vicinity of Plum Point, and the Invincible ten miles above Memphis.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Extraordinary Discovery.—M. Thilorier has exhibited before the assembled crowds at the Serbonne, his extraordinary apparatus for the liquification and solidification of carbonic acid gas. If all he says is true, it will supercede steam and electro magnetism in power, and enable us to manufacture legitimate snow storms at pleasure. By his system of compression, and then sudden dilatation, he threw the snow flakes in every quarter of the room. The gas is more compressible than water, and more dilatable in its *liquid* state even than air. These changes give rise to the remarkable condensations of temperature, by which mercury is easily frozen, and the spirit thermometer sunk to ninety degrees below zero! We shall send for Mr. Thilorier, if our winter comes too mild.

Melancholy Accident.—An unfortunate casualty happened in the upper part of the city. A respectable mechanic, had invited a friend to his house, and for the purpose of treating him, procured a pint of whiskey. They drank a couple of glasses in presence of a child five years of age, to whom they gave a small portion of the liquor. The bottle was left standing on the table, and the next morning the child, who had thus had a taste of the seductive poison, rose from its bed, reached the bottle, and drank a large quantity. In a few hours it was a corpse. Let this be a warning to those fond parents who give their infant children a taste of intoxicating liquors; for though the result may not be always immediately fatal, as in this instance, an appetite is created for strong drinks, that ultimately brings them to the drunkard's end—poverty and disgrace.—*Balt. Sun.*

The sufferings of the poor in New York, in consequence of the dearth of employment, are said to be intense beyond all former example. In this city, also, the effects of the same cause are beginning to be felt in all their gloomy earnestness.—There were probably more workmen turned out of employ the last week, in the various trades in this city, than there have been in any one week for the past five years. Our advice to persons out of employ is, that they go immediately into the country. There fuel is cheaper, rent is cheaper, provisions are cheaper, and wages, if not so high, are more likely to be obtained than in the city.—*Boston Trans.*

David M'Kisson, who was some time since convicted of the murder of his brother in Portage county, Ohio, was hung on the 9th ult. The Ohio Review says, that a concourse attended the execution, variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, and that more cases of assault and battery, drunkenness and profanity, were noticed than had been witnessed in the county for months previous. The unfortunate wretch persisted in declaring his innocence of the crime until the last moment.

George White, of Hartford, (Conn.) has recovered $1600 from James Goodwin, jr. on account of injury received by the plaintiff, in consequence of being run over by defendant's stage. Says the Hartford Courant, "The plaintiff, at the time the accident happened, was upon crutches, and slowly recovering from a severe compound fracture of his right leg, and of course moved with considerable difficulty. It was claimed by the plaintiff, that the driver was under the undue influence of ardent spirits. On the part of the defendant it was claimed, that the driver sustained a good character for temperance and prudence, and was not affected by spiritous liquor at the time of the accident, and that his horses were excited by a military parade, and could not be controlled."

Rail Road Accident in Cuba.—A letter from Matanzas, arrived in Boston contains the following paragraph:

Our Island is very healthy and under the wise government of the great Tacon, rapidly improving. The rail road from Havana to Guines, 45 miles is graded, and cars run to Bejucal, 18 miles. A few days since, the steam car was thrown off the track, by an ox crossing it, and the engineer wounded; the car then alone coming from Havana, the passengers at Bejucal became impatient and hired negroes to push the passenger cars to meet the engine; this unfortunately was at the foot of a gentle descent; the cars, pushed by the negroes, ran away from them, and running into the engine car, broke the machine and four of the cars, killed a number of people and wounded some thirty.

Valuable Discovery.—The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday says:—"There seems to be no end to the mineral treasures of Virginia.—Yesterday we heard of another discovery, which, according to present appearances, is destined to prove of incalculable service. The reader will recollect, that during the last autumn, we spoke of a rich vein of iron ore, which was in a course of exploration, on the south side of James' river, near the coal pits, and from two to three miles of the river. The ore has been further opened; and we are happy to learn, promises to be of great value. It is under the auspices of John Heth, Esq., and is immediately on the new rail road, which will soon be opened, from the coal pits to the river. But the discovery embraces a new object—a large and rich bed of *natural* Coke, which is just below the iron ore, and is suspected of being in a large field, and of being near 17 feet thick. The coke was first discovered by those who are engaged in laying down the rail road. They thought of burning it as a fuel and the experiment has answered. It is said, that Professor Rogers has pronounced it to be a natural coke—and we understand that Mr. Deane is about to try its virtues in his Iron Rolling Mill. Should it correspond with the indications which have so far transpired, it will prove a source of great wealth to its worthy, liberal and enterprising proprietor as well as advantage to the rising manufactures of Richmond."

Butchery and Robbery.—A very considerable excitement arose in this city, on Friday, the 23d ult. owing to a savage and brutal assault, which was made about three o'clock on the morning of that day, by a reputed gambler, named Turner, upon a young Virginian, who had spent the night at a certain house not far distant from the Railroad Office. All the circumstances have been told us. There is a moral, however, attached to the transaction, which we cannot help pointing to the reader's notice—"Avoid bad company." We understand that the Virginian was dreadfully cut all over his head—literally gashed in different places with a large Bowie knife, which his cruel assailant made use of. The young man was obliged to make his escape from the house in which he was attacked, with only part of his clothes, and leaving behind him his gold watch and upwards of one hundred dollars in money, which has not since been recovered. From Dr. Lindly, who was called in to attend the wounded man, we learn that although severely maimed, and losing a large quantity of blood, the Doctor considers him now entirely out of danger. We understand that Turner has escaped from the city; but whether he has gone North or South, appears uncertain. One thing, however, is quite certain, that our police officers have not yet arrested him.—*Nat. Intell.*

Births and Deaths in Each Month of the Year 1837, within the City and County of Philada.

	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
January	401	361	762	267	225	492
February	330	329	659	209	187	396
March	377	343	720	218	209	427
April	327	326	653	227	198	425
May	328	312	640	256	205	461
June	318	297	615	183	143	326
July	368	322	690	276	225	501
August	346	340	686	369	318	687
September	352	351	703	209	193	402
October	348	313	661	167	168	335
November	338	323	661	209	193	402
December	402	336	738	165	183	348
TOTALS	4235	3953	8188	2755	2447	5202

Of the above Deaths, there were Males of 20 years and upwards, 1170—under 20 years, 1397. Females of 20 years and upwards, 1025—under 20 years, 1289.

DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

From the Journal of Commerce.

"The foulest conspiracy that ever marked the annals of crime, has this day been committed, in deliberate, cold-blooded, and *unmitigated murder!* That cowardly blood spirit, which has so long pervaded the House of Representatives, and has been constantly and pertinaciously invoking conflicts and strife, has, at last, been appeased in blood.

Mr. Cilley, of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by Col. Webb, editor of the New York Courier, on account of some words used by Mr. Cilley, on the corruption case. Mr. Cilley refused the challenge, on the ground that Mr. Webb was not a gentleman. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man, was induced, it seems, to bear Col. Webb's challenge to Mr. Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves as the friend of Col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr. Cilley. Mr. Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon 11 o'clock, this morning, as the time of meeting. With such secrecy and promptitude were the movements made, that no one knew of the affair till the parties had gone out. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden started in pursuit, determined to arrest the proceeding. Unfortunately, they could not find the place. The Marshall of the district made the same attempt with a warrant, but the pursuit was baffled.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Bynum, Jones, of Wisconsin, Col. Shumburg of the dragoons, and Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee, and Calhoun, of Kentucky. They fought at 50 yards. It was exceedingly cold, and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr. Cilley here interposed, firmly and resolutely, *as I am told*, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party, a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting that there was no quarrel, and no animosity between the *principals*, and that both of them had shown themselves by their courage and conduct, to be *gentlemen*. But the other party *insisted*, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr. Cilley should concede that Col. Webb is a gentleman. He said *he could not do that*; the fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of Col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of the abdomen, and died instantly.

His corpse was brought into the city at five o'clock this evening, and carried to his lodgings on Third street. I need not say that the deepest sensation pervades the city, and that the wretches who got up and perpetrated this tragedy are execrated by every honorable man.

But notwithstanding all the meanness, connivance, and atrocity which have marked this affair, I do not believe there is a man in Congress who *dares* to announce the event in a proper manner.

I even doubt whether the press—the Whig press—dare to express the public feeling on this occasion. If the chance had been Mr. Graves to be the victim, the case would not have been altered."

As the conduct of Mr. Webb in the unhappy event related in the above extract, has been the subject of great animadversion, justice requires that his agency should be presented in its true aspect. The following is the letter which Mr. Graves conveyed to Mr. Cilley and which he refused to receive.

GADSBY'S HOTEL, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1838. }

To the Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

SIR—In the Washington Globe of the 12th inst. you are reported to have said, in the course of the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on that day, growing out of a publication made in the New York Courier and Enquirer—"He (you) knew nothing of this editor; but if it was the same editor who had once made grave charges against an institution of this country, and afterward was said to have received facilities to the amount of some $52,000 from the same institution, and gave it his hearty support, he did not think his charges were entitled to much credit in an American Congress."

I deem it my duty to apprise you, sir, that I am the editor of the paper in which the letter from the "Spy in Washington," charging a member of Congress with corruption, was first published, and the object of this communication is to inquire of you, whether I am the editor to whom you alluded, and if so, to ask the explanation which the character of your remarks renders necessary.

Very respectfully, your Ob't Serv't.
J. WATSON WEBB.

We have always regarded duelling as in no respects better than deliberate murder, and however excited feelings and injured honor, may under some circumstances be pleaded in extenuation by the principals, an ignominious punishment ought in every case to be awarded the *friends* of the parties, as they are falsely called. Mr. Webb, has in this transaction, committed an unpardonable offence, in setting an example which places law, morality and religion at defiance. Improper, gross and abusive as was the language of Mr. Cilley, it cannot be admitted in extenuation of an act of wanton and profligate murder. While there can be but one opinion as to the crime of Mr. Graves in this unfortunate affair, and sufficient appears in the correspondence, to fix the stain of deliberate homicide on him, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise. They have now the satanic gratification to know, that a husband has been torn from an affectionate wife, that helpless children have been thrown on the world without a protector; and a man in the vigor of life, a representative of his country in the councils of the nation, has been murdered by an individual against whom he indulged no unkind sentiments. From our understanding of the matter, as explained by Mr. Wise himself, we adopt the opinion that after the first fire the affair would have been adjusted, but for his brutal instigation. It is admitted by his own statement that he went on the ground, with the full determination, that the dispute should have a fatal termination. The panegyric pronounced on the deceased, by certain Members of Congress, was in every respect improper, and it would better become them, to give their aid and influence for the suppression of such sanguinary transactions in future, by the expulsion of all the murderers concerned in the transaction, from their bodies.

The following addressed by a Seneca Chief, to a gentleman of Washington, and originally published in the National Intelligencer, affords a specimen of the happy effects of the experiment on the currency. The Government is compelled to violate its solemn treaties, and cannot pay its debts.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3, 1838.

"Our annuity, due in June 1837, still remains unpaid. The Government agent here offered to pay us, one half in goods, and the other half in money. We declined accepting, unless the whole amount was paid in cash.

"It is very inconvenient to us, as well as to the creditors of our nation, these long delays in the payment of treaty stipulations. Why it is so, we are unable to say.

"Goods cannot pay our debts. Calicoes or prints cannot buy flour or pork; cotton handkerchiefs cannot buy corn, potatoes, &c.—Stockings, perhaps, would do some good in this cold weather. But what can two or three dozens of pairs do in the tribe of some thousands?

"Many of our poor people are obliged to buy provisions, and resort to every means to keep themselves and families from starvation. If the Government would be so kind as to pay us the small pittance due us by solemn treaty, it would go far to relieve those who are suffering for the want of provisions and other means to keep them alive in this inclement season of the year.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your friend, &c."

From the Beaver Argus, we learn there are in Fallston, Beaver County, saw mills, one of which cuts 50,000 feet of boards per week; oil mills; bucket manufactories, one of which now in operation makes 60,000 per annum; a wire factory which is competent to manufacture 100 tons per annum, woolen factories, two of which can work 20,000 lbs. of wool per annum, another not in full operation much more. The articles manufactured are flannel and sattinett. Flour mills, in one of which a considerable amount of merchant work is done; 50 barrels of flour per day can be manufactured in this establishment, besides a large amount of country custom. There is a paper mill, the product of which is upwards of 7500 reams per annum; a machine shop, the business of which amounts to $21,000. The whole is put in operation by the power of the Beaver Falls Water Company; and the different factories give employment and subsistence to 800 persons. It is further added, that there are five dams in the first four miles of the Beaver River, with an aggregate fall of near 70 feet.

At Lenox, Ohio.—The dwelling of Mr. Elijah Smith, in Lenox, Ashtabula county, was burned on the night of the 5th ultimo, and one of his children, aged about twelve years, perished in the flames.

Odd.—An advertisement appears in the Poughkeepsie Eagle, from a man who rejoices in the name of *Stiff Millard*, offering a reward of 1000 guineas to any one who will prove that he has a wife.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

This magnificent building proceeds with proper speed; when completed it will prove worthy a pilgrimage from the most distant parts of the Union, being in fact the most classical and beautiful erection of modern date, whether in Europe or America.

It appears, by the report of the Architect, Thomas U. Walter, Esq. that the marble work of the centre, or main building, is raised to the height of the third story floor; all the arches over the second story are completed, and the quoins are commenced for the vaulting to support the roof; nearly all the marble required to complete the cell of the building has been wrought; two of the large antæ capitals are finished, and the workmen are now engaged in executing the other two.

Three of the columns on the eastern flank have been raised to their destined height, two more are ready to receive their capitals, and two others are more than half finished; one of these columns has been fluted, and entirely completed, which gives promise of more beauty for the entire range than we had ventured to hope for. Several of the large architraves have been delivered; also about 7,000 cubic feet of marble for vases, capitals and columns, beyond what has been used, which afforded employment this winter to a great number of artizans. The centres of the third story arches are commenced by the carpenters, and will be ready to set early in the spring. The eastern-most out building, which embraces the dwellings of the Professors, is in such forwardness that it may be completed at a few days notice.

Great progress will be made this year, on the whole, we congratulate the country on the possession of such a model building, our city in particular for its location, and the architect for his talent and zeal in its construction.—*Literary Omnibus.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.

Williamsport, Feb. 21.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in our borough for a few days past, in consequence of a supposed murder having been committed somewhere on Laurel Hill, on the main road leading from Robert Allen's to Tioga county. The circumstances are these:—Two brothers by the name of Hoffman, pedlars, separated at Blockhouse, Tioga county, with the understanding to meet at some house in Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, the following Saturday. Each took his particular route, one having a horse and vehicle and the other a pack. The former arrived at the appointed house, and waited for his brother several days, without having any intelligence of him, and at length started in search. He was enabled to trace his lost brother to the house of Mr. Benjamin Bastian, in Jackson township, Lycoming county, at which place he put up for the night—breakfasted and left early in the morning, and has not been seen or heard of since. Circumstances of a suspicious character led to the arrest of a young man named William Miller, who had been living at Mr. Bastian's for some months previous, and was brought to this borough, and underwent an examination before Justice Lenhart and committed to jail to await his trial.

By the evidence given before the justice it appears that Miller had taken his axe and went to the woods a short time before Hoffman started—that he did not return for some four or five hours, being engaged, as he alleged, in cutting fire wood. That some days afterward he exhibited a pistol and a watch, corresponding exactly with the description of Mr. Hoffman with that of his lost brother. And also, had furnished for make, two vest patterns, which were likewise identified, by Mr. Hoffman, as the goods of his brother. When asked by the deputy attorney, where he procured these patterns, he replied that he had purchased one at York, Pa. and the other at Mr. Lloyd's, Mr. Updegraff's or Mr. Grafius, when it appeared that neither of these gentlemen had the article. As many rumors and speculations are afloat, we forbear saying any thing in print but what is substantiated by evidence. Every exertion will be made to discover the body and obtain such facts as will satisfy the public mind as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.—*Inquirer.*

C. D. HUNT, late a printer in this office, in a fit of intoxication, was drowned on Wednesday night last, by falling overboard from a small boat, a few miles below this place.

The poor fellow, as we predicted a few weeks since, already "fills a drunkard's grave." He seemed to strive against the destructive infatuation; and sometimes he succeeded in keeping sober for several successive days. He doubtless did so strive to the full of his enfeebled powers. We endeavored to assist his struggles; but all in vain. We advised him to leave the place, and go to where he might find associates among whom he might have some prospects of succeeding in his attempts at reformation; and he promised to do so. But it was too late. He had no longer power but to wish to be reclaimed—powerless to resist the temptations of the wicked associates who are virtually the murderers of the poor young man, and really their own. But what are we saying? Pardon the rebellious words! We had half forgotten that drunkenness is encouraged by the Government and Laws, and Corporation enactments of our land.—*JacksonvilleCou.*

Living upon Air.—A queer idea has somehow got abroad that periodical proprietors, paper-makers, printers, press-men, and all the multifarious viviparous warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the cameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this, as our readers may inform themselves by attending the lectures of Professor Smith, or consulting any authentic work upon natural history. Whatever theories may exist upon the subject, it is a well ascertained fact that none of these classes of people are exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity, but are compelled, in order to preserve their vitality, to repair the waste of nature from time to time with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to obtain among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower orders of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and drops its blossoms and fruits at their door without any expense of care and culture. How such a stupid belief can obtain currency among people so enlightened as the readers of the Mirror, we are wholly at a loss to determine; but we earnestly hope that every one of our subscribers to whom the suspicion attaches of sharing such laughable ignorance, will at once exonerate himself, and prove his undoubted intelligence by forwarding the funds, which will enable us to go on cheerfully, administering to his entertainment and delight in these columns.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

☞ We would respectfully recommend some thousands of our patrons to weigh the above matters, which are particularly applicable to us.—*S. E. Post.*

Electric Telegraph.—The N. Y. Commercial of the 24th gives a description of a very ingenious and beautiful contrivance, invented by Professor Morse, for communicating intelligence at great distances, with light-like rapidity, by the agency of electro-magnetism, or, as it used to be called, the galvanic fluid.

The machinery employed is said to be far from complicated. It consists of a galvanic battery, any required length of coated wire, a font of type, two dictionaries, a small apparatus at one end of the line, for breaking and removing the galvanic chain or communication, regulated by the type set up, and at the other end of the line another set of apparatus, by which a brass pen is made to strike upon a sheet of paper, rolled round a small revolving cylinder—a stroke of the pen being given at every renewal of the galvanic communication. The length of wire thro' which the signals were conveyed, in the experiment exhibited, was ten miles; this wire being wound, for convenience, around some three or four large wooden rollers. The apparatus for breaking and renewing the galvanic communication, is said to be simple and efficient. It consists merely of a lever, about three feet long, moving on a pivot at one end, and having at the other a pair of copper points, which fall into as many small cups containing quicksilver, and are raised again, according as the end of the lever is depressed or elevated. The cups communicate by wires with the galvanic battery, and to the lever is attached the end of the ten mile wire.

Every word in the language is represented by a number, the whole dictionary containing some 50,000. The two dictionaries are of course precisely similar, one being for use at either end of the telegraphic line. Every word has its number placed before it, so that the number of the word, or the word for the number may be found with ease and expedition. The dictionaries used are the common octavos of Walker, and contain multitudes of words which will never be required. Professor Morse entertains no doubt of being able to reduce the number of words to 30,000, or perhaps to 20,000.

The editor of the Commercial says, that a communication of his own suggesting, and only known to Professor Morse by the numbers representing the words, was communicated in eight minutes from the time at which he commenced setting the type; and this, too, under all the disadvantages arising from want of practice, and from the presence of a curious and eager throng of spectators.

That the galvanic stroke was communicated through the whole ten miles of wire, was abundantly demonstrated, and would have been communicated, from the nature of electricity, thro' a hundred miles, with the same rapidity and certainty. The rapidity, is that of light; the keenest eye can perceive no interval between the fall of the lever at one end, and that of the brass pen at the other.

The article from which we extract the foregoing summary, concludes with announcing the intention of Professor Morse, of going immediately to Washington with his apparatus.

EGE.

proceeds with pro- will prove worthy stant parts of the lassical and beau- bether in Europe

of the Architect, the marble work g, is raised to the ; all the arches mpleted, and the e vaulting to sup- marble required building has been antic capitals are are now engaged

the eastern flank tined height, two heir capitals, and lf finished; one of ted, and entirely se of more beauty had ventured to e architraves have ,000 cubic feet of l columns, beyond afforded employ- umber of artizans. arches are com- d will be ready to e eastern-most out e dwellings of the ness that it may be e.

le this year; on the country on the pos- lding, our city in d the architect for r .ction.—*Literary*

RDER.

onsiderable excite- borough for a few a supposed murder ewhere on Laurel g from Robert Al- circumstances are name of Hoffman, ouse, Tioga county, et at some house in county, the follow- is particular route, icle and the other a l at the appointed rother several days, ence of him, and at He was enabled to ouse of Mr. Benja- ownship, Lycoming t up for the night— n the morning, and of since. Circum- racter led to the ar- William Miller, who an's for some months o this borough, and before Justice Len- o await his trial. ore the justice it ap- his axe and went to e Hoffman started— me four or five hours ged, in cutting fire terward he exhibited ponding exactly with man with that of his l furnished for make, were likewise identi- e goods of his brother. y attorney, where be replied that he had 's, and the other at ff's or Mr. Grafius, ther of these gentle- any rumors and spe- pear saying any thing tiated by evidence. ade to discover the ts as will satisfy the or innocence of the

nter in this office, in rowned on Wednes- erboard from a small s place.

redicted a few weeks nkard's grave." He e destructive infatua- ucceeded in keeping e days. He doubtless is enfeebled powers. s struggles; but all in leave the place, and sociates among whom ects of succeeding in ; and he promised to e. He had no longer eclaimed—powerless f the wicked associ- murderers of the poor r own. But what are ebellious words! We runkenness is encou- and Laws, and Corpo- nd.—*JacksonvilleCou.*

ceer idea has somehow l proprietors, paper- en, and all the multi- blooded animals con- atters, share the pro- here can be no greater r readers may inform he lectures of Profess- y authentic work up- ver theories may exist well ascertained fact of people are exempt of humanity, but are serve their vitality, to e from time to time But this zoological posterous than another in among some of our scribers. They seem s one of the lower or- , when once planted, elf, and drops its blos- or without any expense w such a stupid belief g people so enlighten- irror, we are wholly at re earnestly hope that rs to whom the suspi- such laughable igno- rate himself, and prove ce by forwarding the us to go on cheerfully, rtainment and delight *Mirror.*

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The N. Y. Commercial ription of a very inge- ntrivance, invented by municating intelligence light-like rapidity, by gnetism, or, as it used fluid.

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KINSON'S SATURDAY
VENING POST.
HILADELPHIA.
Saturday, March 3, 1838.

TO POSTMASTERS.

en subscribers to the Casket wish to discontinue their patronage, it is particularly re- d that Postmasters will give the Publisher L LETTER NOTICE, on the receipt of which, orders are *always immediately* complied The returning of Nos. is of no avail, as in uence of the extortion of the post-office de- nt in requiring *double postage*, the Num- re not taken from the post-office. Num- utilated and defaced in the mail, are not ; and post-masters have no right to re- em.

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n Friday the 23d ult. the auction store No. lnut street, was broken into, and a num- chains, pistols and sundry other articles olen; on the same day the house of Mr. , in 13th below Buttonwood street, was of numerous articles of value.

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tate of Pennsylvania has disbursed for struction of Canals and Rail-roads, twen- millions, two hundred and twenty-nine d dollars. In the last year these works t a nett revenue of near five per cent. on t.

Friday 23d ult. an inquest was held by the r on the body of a young man named der Casca, who was unfortunately drown- the Delaware, the ice having broke in e was skating.

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ounterfeit note was shown at the office of United States Gazette, purporting to be a ficate or bill on the Mechanics and Trades- Loan Company, for fifty cents, signed by ger. The paper is darker than the true e plate smaller, and the engraving coar-

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Supreme Court of the State of Pennsyl- has recently unanimously decided that are not included in the term citizen, as the constitution, and that the right of is restricted to free white citizens. It d in the argument, that a similar result ved at, by the high court of errors and in the city of Philadelphia in 1724.— question is therefore settled, and all the ex- discussion in the Convention on this sub- for nothing.

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nth annual report of the managers of se of Refuge, represents the institution severely felt the influence of the ex- mbarrassment of trade. The funds un- control of the managers have increased gacy of one thousand dollars from the Dr. Physic. Since the last report 106 have admitted into the house, of these 76 were and 30 girls; 91 were discharged, viz. 62 and 29 girls. The average expense of each, d, instruction, clothing, bedding, furni- ghts, and other conveniences, is about r week, without deducting the sum re- for labor. The boys are employed at binding, the manufacture of cane chair bonnet reeds, and umbrella furniture, and in making brass nails. The occupation of girls, is sewing, cooking, washing, and va- descriptions of household work. The ef- of the managers would appear to have been ded with success, in reclaiming many ju- e offenders, and in restoring them to honor usefulness.

. Cambreleng, the chairman of the Com- of ways and means, in the House of Re- tatives has given notice that a bill will be for the keeping and disbursing the pub- venue. It seems now to be conceded that ll reported by Mr. Wright of New York t pass, and that the friends of the admin- n must devise a more popular plan. The ocratic" party are divided on the question, f the present measure shall be persisted in, party will be formed, with which the exe- will find little favor. The meeting re- held in this city, on the Sub-Treasury e, composed as it was of persons who were considered firm friends of the present tive, has given indication of the feeling prevails among enlightened men of all There are none willing to raise a voice r of the ruinous projects now in course of ment, except a class of radicals, who would fice the country for the preservation of a ed party.

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ouple of knaves have been travelling over untry with a regular assortment of coun- t paper money, with which they were g to deceive the honest people, until in l hour for them, the arm of the law put a their future travel. In a small trunk s found 130 one dollar notes of York, dollar notes of the Moyamensing Cor- 42 fifty cent notes of the Penn Town- vings' Institution, 42 twenty-five cent the city of Philadelphia, 2 one dollar the Kensington Corporation, and 1 two ote of the Philadelphia Loan Company were committed for trial at York, Pa.

North American Bibliographic Institute city, have issued the two first numbers of work, under the title of Our Globe, a uni- picturesque album. A number will be shed each week, ornamented with two fine engravings, accompanied with excellent iptions. The work is intended to present utiful pictorial exhibition of the most re- able objects on the earth. It is to be had erlin & Stollmeyer, No. 64 south 4th street.

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ey, Lea and Blanchard have published a work, with the title, "A Voyage Round World, in 1835,-'36, and '37, by W. S. W. schenberger, Surgeon of the U. S. Ship ock." This was the vessel which carried r. E. Roberts the ambassador to the courts cat and Siam, in the course of that voy- materials which form the present volume collected. This work contains very in- ng sketches of the manners, habits and of the people of Zanzibar, Arabia, dan, Ceylon, Siam, China, the Sand- lands, and several other portions of the e hemisphere. The author has brought to task extensive powers of observation, he has diligently, and successfully em- d. On the first page of this day's paper found a chapter from the work which a specimen of the manner of its execu- . We most cordially commend the vo- before us, to the perusal of every class of re as replete with curious and instructive alike valuable to the merchant, the phi- er and the man of science!

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m the report of the Auditor of the state of made to the General Assembly it appears, e circulation of the banks has decreased ,390, and the specie has been increased 0. The circulation is stated to be $2,23 er to $1 in specie.

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appears to be now well ascertained that the ich destroyed the Bowery Theatre, in N. was the work of some vile incendiary, t remains to be discovered.

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bill authorising the Governor to subscribe 0 to the Franklin Railroad Company, passes through Hagerstown from Cham- rg to Williamsport in Maryland, has pass- Senate.

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cold for the last two weeks has been very the river Delaware being frozen from shore to the other, and for some distance the city.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Proposed by a Convention to a Vote of the People for their Ratification or Rejection, on the Second Tuesday of October, 1838.

[Amendments between brackets.]

ARTICLE I.

Sect. I. The Legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. II. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

Sect. III. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the [district] in [and for] which he shall be chosen [a Representative,] unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sect. IV. Within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and within every subsequent term of seven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the city of Philadelphia and the several counties, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; And shall never be less than sixty nor greater than one hundred. Each county shall have at least one Representative, but no county hereafter erected shall be entitled to a separate representation until a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one Representative, agreeably to the ratio which shall then be established.

Sect. V. The Senators shall be chosen for [three] years by the citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places where they shall vote for Representatives.

Sect. VI. The number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature and apportioned among the districts formed as hereinafter directed, according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third, of the number of Representatives.

Sect. VII. The Senators shall be chosen in districts, to be formed by the Legislature; [but no districts shall be so formed as to entitle it to elect more than two Senators, unless the number of taxable inhabitants in any city or county shall, at any time, be such as to entitle it to elect more than two, but no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four Senators;] when a district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be adjoining; neither the city of Philadelphia nor any county shall be divided in forming a district.

Sect. VIII. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state; [and no person elected as aforesaid shall hold said office after he shall have removed from such district.]

Sect. IX. [The Senators who may be elected at the first General Election after the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall be divided by lot into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year; so that thereafter one-third of the whole number of Senators may be chosen every year. The Senators elected before the amendments to the Constitution shall be adopted, shall hold their offices during the terms for which they shall respectively have been elected.]

Sect. X. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of [January,] in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Sect. XI. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker pro tempore, when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sect. XII. Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

Sect. XIII. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the Legislature of a free State.

Sect. XIV. [The Legislature shall not have power to enact laws annulling the contract of marriage in any case where, by law, the courts of this commonwealth are, or hereafter may be, empowered to decree a divorce.]

Sect. XV. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish them weekly, except such parts as may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

Sect. XVI. The doors of each House and of Committees of the Whole shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

Sect. XVII. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. XVIII. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. And for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sect. XIX. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no member of Congress or other person holding any office, (except of attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

Sect. XX. When vacancies happen in either House the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sect. XXI. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Sect. XXII. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sect. XXIII. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections, to the House, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall be a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for, or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournments, prevented its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sect. XXIV. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sect. XXV. [No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended with banking or discounting privileges, without six months' previous public notice of the application for the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Nor shall any charter for the purposes aforesaid, be granted for a longer period than twenty years, and every such charter shall contain a clause reserving to the Legislature the power to alter, revoke or annul the same, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted, shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.]

ARTICLE II.

Sect. I. The Supreme Executive power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor.

Sect. II. The Governor shall be chosen on the second Tuesday of October, by the citizens of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall respectively vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor. But if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sect. III. The Governor shall hold his office during three years from the third Tuesday of [January] next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than [six] in any term of [nine] years.

Sect. IV. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and an inhabitant of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State.

Sect. V. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sect. VI. The Governor shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

Sect. VII. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sect. VIII. [He shall appoint a Secretary of Commonwealth during pleasure, and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all judicial officers of Courts of Record, unless otherwise provided for in this Constitution. He shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in such judicial offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session:] Provided, [That in acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays.]

Sect. IX. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

Sect. X. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sect. XI. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient.

Sect. XII. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months.

Sect. XIII. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sect. XIV. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified; [but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death, resignation, or removal shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives.] And if the trial of a contested election shall continue longer than until [the third Monday of January] next ensuing the election of Governor, the Governor of the last year, or the Speaker of the Senate who may be in the exercise of the executive authority, shall continue therein until the determination of such contested election, and until a Governor shall be [duly] qualified as aforesaid.

Sect. XV. [The Secretary of the Commonwealth] shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be enjoined him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. I. [In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the State six months:] Provided, [That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not paid taxes.]

Sect. II. All elections shall be by ballot, except those by persons in their representative capacities, who shall vote viva voce.

Sect. III. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE IV. (Unaltered.)

Sect. I. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sect. II. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sect. III. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this Commonwealth, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honour, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: the party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE V.

Sect. I. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in a court of common pleas, orphans' court, register's court, and a court of quarter sessions of the peace, for each county; in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time establish.

Sect. II. [The judges of the supreme court, of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate appointed and commissioned by him. The judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The president judges of the several courts of common pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. The associate judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well. But for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The judges of the supreme court, and the presidents of the several courts of common pleas, shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth.]

Sect. III. [Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established. Not more than five counties shall at any time be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.]

Sect. IV. The jurisdiction of the supreme court shall extend over the State; and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in the several counties.

Sect. V. The judges of the court of common pleas, in each county, shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders therein; and two of said judges, the president being one, shall be a quorum; but they shall not hold a court of oyer and terminer, or jail delivery, in any county, when the judges of the supreme court, or any of them shall be sitting in the same county. The party accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove the indictment and proceedings, or a transcript thereof, into the supreme court.

Sect. VI. The supreme court, and the several courts of common pleas, shall, beside the powers heretofore usually exercised by them, have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating of testimony, the obtaining of evidence from places not within the State, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are non compotes mentis. And the Legislature shall vest in the said courts such other powers to grant relief in equity, as shall be found necessary; and may, from time to time, enlarge or diminish those powers or vest them in such other courts as they shall judge proper, for the due administration of justice.

Sect. VII. The judges of the court of common pleas of each county, any two of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and orphans' court thereof; and the register of wills, together with the said judges, or any two of them, shall compose the register's court of each county.

Sect. VIII. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have like powers with the judges of the supreme court, to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Sect. IX. The president of the court in each circuit within such court, and the judges of the court of common pleas within their respective counties, shall be justices of the peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. X. A register's office, for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county.

Sect. XI. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

ARTICLE VI.

Sect. I. Sheriffs and coroners shall, at the times and places of election of representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county. [One person shall be chosen for each office, who] shall be [commissioned] by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by [an] appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

Sect. II. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, [organized] and disciplined for its defence, [when and in such manner as may be directed by law.] Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sect. III. [Prothonotaries of the supreme court shall be appointed by the said court for the term of three years, if they so long behave themselves well.—Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, recorders of deeds, and registers of wills, shall at the times and places of election of Representatives, be elected by the qualified electors of each county, or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said courts extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.—They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Legislature shall provide by law the number of persons in each county who shall hold said offices, and how many and which of said offices shall be held by one person.—Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid.]

Sect. IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they, respectively, shall be officers, unless, when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any term not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

Sect. V. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and signed by the Governor.

Sect. VI. [A] State Treasurer shall be [elected] annually, by joint vote of [both branches of the Legislature.]

Sect. VII. [Justices of the peace, or aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs, and townships, at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. But no township, ward or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough.]

Sect. VIII. [All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken. No member of Congress from this State, or any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time, hold or exercise any office in this State, to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law, annexed; and the Legislature may by law declare what state offices are incompatible. No member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.]

Sect. IX. [All officers for a term of years shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified, only on the condition that they so long behave themselves well; and shall be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office or of any infamous crime.]

Sect. X. [Any person who shall, after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is, or may be prescribed by law; but the executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.]

ARTICLE VII.

Sect. I. The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

Sect. II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

Sect. III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the Constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

Sect. IV. [The Legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security, therefor, before such property shall be taken.]

ARTICLE VIII. (Unaltered.)

Members of the General Assembly and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX. (Unaltered.)

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and unalterably established, WE DECLARE,

Sect. I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sect. II. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness: For the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

Sect. III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sect. IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Sect. V. That elections shall be free and equal.

Sect. VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sect. VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government: and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers, investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sect. VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sect. IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sect. X. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; or by leave of the court for oppression and misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

Sect. XI. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person and reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislature may, by law, direct.

Sect. XII. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature, or its authority.

Sect. XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sect. XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great: and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sect. XV. That no commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Sect. XVI. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sect. XVII. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

Sect. XVIII. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

Sect. XIX. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood; nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth: that the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death; and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sect. XX. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, redress, or remonstrance.

Sect. XXI. That the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned.

Sect. XXII. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sect. XXIII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sect. XXIV. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sect. XXV. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sect. XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall for ever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE X. (New Article.)

[Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution, may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the qualified voters of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution, but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years: Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.]

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the constitution of this commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that

1. All laws of this commonwealth in force at the time when the said alterations and amendments in the said Constitution shall take effect, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

2. The alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect from the 1st day of January, 1839.

3. The clauses, sections and articles of the said constitution which remain unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect, as if the said constitution had not been amended.

4. The General Assembly, which shall convene in December 1838, shall continue its session, as heretofore, notwithstanding the provision in the eleventh section of the first article, and shall at all times be regarded as the First General Assembly under the amended Constitution.

5. The Governor, who shall be elected in October 1838, shall be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January 1839; to which time the present executive term is hereby extended.

6. The Commissions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who may be in office on the first day of January next, shall expire in the following manner: —The commission which bears the earliest date shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1842: the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1845; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1848; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1851; and the commission last dated shall expire on the first day of January, Anno Domini 1854.

7. The commissions of the President Judges of the several judicial districts, and of the associate law Judges of the first judicial district, shall expire as follows:—The commissions of one-half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more, at the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1839: the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more, at the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1842: the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten years, at the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February next, after the end of ten years from the date of their commissions.

8. The Recorders of the several mayors' courts, and other criminal courts in this Commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time and in the same manner as the president judges of the several judicial districts: of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1841, and the others every two years thereafter, according to their respective dates: those oldest in date expiring first.

9. The Legislature at its first session under the amended Constitution, shall divide the other associate Judges of the State into four classes.—The commissions of those of the first class shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1840; of those of the second class on the 27th day of February, 1841; of the third class on the 27th day of February, 1842; and those of the fourth class on the 27th of February, 1843. The said classes, from the first to the fourth, shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges.

10. Prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts (except of the Supreme Court) recorders of deeds and registers of wills, shall be first elected under the amended Constitution, at the election of Representatives in the year 1839, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

11. The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the Executive Department shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices, until the Legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended Constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first Legislature under the amended Constitution.

12. The first Election for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace shall be held in the year 1840, at the time fixed for the election of Constables. The Legislature, at its first session under the amended Constitution, shall provide for said election, and for subsequent similar elections.—The Aldermen and Justices of the Peace now in commission, or who may in the interim be appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new commissions, at the expiration of which time their commissions shall expire.

In testimony that the foregoing is the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania, as agreed to in Convention, We, the Officers and Members of the Convention, have hereunto signed our names, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second.

JOHN SERGEANT, *President.*

Attest, S. SHOCK, *Secretary.*
GEORGE L. FAUSS, } Assistant Sec'rs.
J. WILLIAMS,
[Names of the Delegates omitted.]

CASE OF SLANDER IN NEW YORK.

Temple Fay brought an action in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Jones, against James B. Taylor, for slander. Damages laid at 20,000 dollars.

The charge was, that defendant, among other things, said "that Temple Fay was a d—— scoundrel, not worth the clothes on his back, nor ever would be"—that "he has perjured himself a thousand times in every court in the city."

Several witnesses testified to the general good character of Fay—others gave him a very bad name, one said, that "he would rob his father if he got the chance!"

A witness who had known *defendant* for 5 or 6 years, deposed "I know defendant's character pretty well, it is just as good as the law compels it to be!"

Mr. Morris to a witness.—Who have you heard speak ill of Mr. Fay?

Witness.—Who? why, I've heard you! (laughter.)

Mr. Morris.—Me! where?

Witness.—In this court.

Mr. Morris.—O, that was merely professional ill-speaking (laughter), speaking such words go for nothing *out* of court.

Witness.—And in sometimes! (laughter.)

The Jury brought in a sealed verdict—giving the plaintiff *damages six cents!*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb 23, *received from*		Jno. Marshall, Esq.	10 00
John U. Dennis, nett	$1 81	N. Marble,	8 00
Thomas Dickson,	5 00	H. K. Hopkins,	15 00
Henry Develin, esq.	10 00	S. P. Ostrander, esq.	2 00
W. B. Brannon, esq.	6 00	Frances Tomlinson, es.	1 00
H. Rodisill,	3 00	*February* 28,	
Isaac Rale,	2 00	B. Harris,	5 00
Jas. Waterhouse, esq.	6 00	Jas. K. Thacher, nett,	75
H. Bartlett, Esq.	4 00	John Butler, nett,	4 50
February 24,		Jos. Haines, Esq.	1 00
Morgan Megarge,	20 00	Dan Vaught, Esq.	5 00
Richard Williams,	10 00	James W. Frazier, es.	10 00
F. Bowman,	5 00	E. Conway, Esq.	5 00
Joseph Evitt, Esq.	2 00	John Morton, Esq.	5 00
Francis Everitt,	2 00	S. Lutkins,	5 00
Wm. Royce, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Smith, Esq.	2 00
N. Benedict Knapp,	25 00	Sands McCamly, Esq.	2 00
Rob't B. Shaw,	7 00	E. Johnson, Esq.	1 00
H. Faulk, nett,	4 50	*March* 1,	
Robert B. Jones, esq.	5 00	Caroline Baldwin,	2 00
Ethan Alling, Esq.	1 00	P. Puryear,	4 00
Jos. P. Simmons, esq.	2 00	B. Fields, Esq.	1 00
February 26,		Wm. Baskerville, esq.	2 00
Warren O. McCline,	5 00	D. Rawls, Esq.	12 00
Henry Hollyday,	16 50	Joseph Wright, esq.	2 50
Neh'h R. Morse,	10 00	J. McRae, Esq.	5 00
A. J. Root,	2 00	N. Wells, Esq.	5 00
James Bale,	2 00	E. Foot, P. M. nett,	40
Jacob McClane,	2 00	not franked, post. 50 cts. discount 10 cts.	
James Hallenbeck, es.	1 00	S. Crowell, Esq.	2 00
Sam'l Purcell, Esq.	8 50	Chas. Vancleve, Esq.	1 00
February 27,		Wm. Laurie, Esq. "in full for one year."	2 00
Wm. A Pierce, Reading,	75 00	C. M. Bullard, Esq.	3 00
D. G. Guthrie,	11 00		
Joseph R. Beal,	20 00		

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

R. Ireland, Cincinnati, Washington, N. C. Clayton, N. York.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			price paid for.	par
123	shares	United States Bank,	117a117½	100
119	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49a49½	50
168	do.	Girard Bank,	48¾a49¼	50
2	do.	North America Bank,	402a402½	400
452	do.	Kentucky Bank,	81¼a81½	
13	do.	Commercial Bank,	50½	
50	do.	Mechanics Bank,	50	35
4	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	486	400
10	do.	Planters Bank, Tenn.	96½	100
277	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	71a77	
10	do.	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	93½	100
20	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	65a89	
47	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	90½	
112	do.	New Castle & F. Town,	20½	25
2	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	165½	
2	do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	87½	50
350	do.	N. Orleans Gas Co.	13½a14	
25	do.	N. American In. Co.	14	10
4	do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	125	100
12	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	72	100
20	do.	Wilmington & Susque. R.R.	42½	50
25	do.	Philadelphia Loan,	25	25
12	do.	Mine Hill R. R.	75	

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

MR. E. S. CONNER'S BENEFIT.
This Evening, March 3.

On which occasion the pleasures of the performances will be enhanced by the eminent professional aid of Messrs. BROUGH, HOWARD and WEMYSS.

By desire, the Caledonian drama of
WALLACE.
Wallace, Mr. E. S. Conner

After the play, AN OLIO, consisting of several favorite songs, by Messrs. Howard, Brough, Burton, Walton, Pearson and Miss Morgan. The Sailor Boy's Dream, by Mr. E. S. Conner. Favorite Fancy Dance, by Miss Lee.

The whole to conclude with
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.
Captain Blumenfield, Mr. Wemyss; Captain Thalwick, Wood; Trip, Burton; Trick, Conner; Charlotte, Mrs. [illegible]

ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
3 SATURDAY,	6 23	5 37	8 24	
4 SUNDAY,	6 21	5 38	9 18	
5 MONDAY,	6 20	5 40	10 1[illegible]	D. H. M.
6 TUESDAY,	6 19	5 41	11 2	
7 WEDNESDAY,	6 17	5 43	11 50	First 3 1 33
8 THURSDAY,	6 16	5 44	12 14	Full 11 3 38
9 FRIDAY,	6 15	5 45	12 58	Last 19 1 30
10 SATURDAY,	6 14	5 46	1 20	New 25 4 43

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives ab't	5 A. M.	Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P. M. &	6 A. M.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. James Abercrombie, G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Jr. Esq. to VICTORINE, eldest daughter of Col. A. L. Roumfort, of Frankford Arsenal.

On the 21st ult. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WM. T. GARRETT, of Chester county, to Miss HANNAH P. THOMAS, of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, at Manayunk, Mr. THOMAS NIXON, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Francis Murphy, Esq.

On the 24th ult. by Jonathan F. Knight, Esq. Mr. AUGUSTUS OTT, of Bucks county, to Miss MARY BROWN, of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday morning, the 15th ult. by the Hon. John Swift, Mayor, CHARLES R. ELLIS, of this city, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Abraham Tilton, of Monmouth Co. N. J.

On Tuesday, the 23d Jan. in the city of Alton, by the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Mr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, of the firm of Graves, Simpson & Co. of Carrollton county, Ill. to Miss HARRIET C. MILLER, of that city, formerly of Carrollton, Ill.

In Louisville, Ky. on Thursday evening the 8th ultimo, by Elder B. Allen, J. M. CAMPBELL, Postmaster of that city, to Miss SARAH FRANCIS, daughter of Mrs. Mary Christopher.

On Thursday, 15th ult. by Zebedee M. Wills, Mr. FREEDOM W. LIPPINCOTT, to Miss LETTICE WOOLSTON, all of Burlington county, N. J.

On Sunday, the 18th ult. by the Rev. Edward Page, Mr. JOSEPH P. CAKE, to ANN ELIZA BLACKMAN, all of Atlantic county, N. J.

On the 25th ult. at Beesley Point, Cape May county, N. J. by Constantine Blackman, Esq. ISAAC BRADWAY, of Philadelphia, to RACHEL ANN, daughter of John Chattin, of the former place.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. FRANCIS COLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET OPP, of Doylestown.

At New York, on the 10th day of December last, by Aaron Clark, Mayor of the said city, DUNCAN C. OGDEN, of New Orleans, to MIRIAM MEREDITH, daughter of Wm. Meredith, Esq.

At Wilmington, Del. on Thursday morning, 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Clark, LEWIS RUMFORD, to Miss MARY GILPIN, of the above city.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult. Mrs. MARGARETTA J. CLEMSON, consort of the Rev. John B. Clemson.

On 6th day, the 23d of second month, JAMES BARTRAM, in the 78th year of his age.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, MARY COLNELL MANNING, daughter of J. S. Manning.

On the 22d ult. MARIA ELIZABETH BOWERS, late wife of Christian Bowers, aged 48 years and six months, after a painful illness of 18 years.

On Saturday, the 24th ult. Capt. ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, in the 50th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 24th ult. ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas and Catharine Moore, in the seventh year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, 19th ult. AMANDA E. SCHRACK, aged 1 year.

Also, on Saturday morning, 24th ult. SARAH C. aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days, being the youngest daughter of Joseph and Hannah E. Schrack, Jr.

On the 24th ultimo, in the 23d year of her age, CATHARINE B. BUCK, wife of C. N. Buck, Jr. and eldest daughter of the Rev. Geo. Boyd.

On Monday morning, SARAH RITER, daughter of Geo. H. Bicking, aged 5 years, 8 months and 2 days.

On Monday morning, the 26th ult. of consumption, Mrs. MARY CROSS, in the 70th year of her age.

On Saturday, the 14th ult. WILLIAM, only child of Ridgway and Catharine Jones.

On Friday, the 23d ult. Mr. JACOB BENNER, in the 88th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. SARAH WHITESIDES, widow of the late John Whitesides, merchant, of Philadelphia.

On the 26th ult. at Manayunk, Mrs. HANNAH HUNTINGTON, wife of the Rev. Frederick Freeman, and daughter of the late Hon. Frederick Wolcott.

On the 25th ult. of congestion of the liver, JAS. WADE, son of Nelson Wade, of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult. Mrs. MARTHA JOHNSON, in the 80th year of her age.

At the Pennsylvania Hospital, 23d Feb. Mr. JAS. MALONEY, of Southwark, tailor, aged 33 years.

On the 23d ult. JAMES SMITH WILCOX, in the 61st year of her age.

On Sunday, 25th ult. after a short but severe illness, JOHN P. son of Lewis H. Dubelbower, aged 2 years, 1 month and 13 days.

At her residence, near Reading, on the 21st ult. MARY, wife of Mr. Jonathan Deinger, and daughter of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, in the 32d year of her age.

OBITUARY.

In New London, on the 9th ultimo, JONATHAN STARR, Esq. at the advanced age of 95 years. He died as all might reasonably wish to die, while his enjoyments were yet fresh and his usefulness remaining; intelligent, affectionate and cheerful to the end.

Mr. Starr was for about sixty-five years a communicant of the Episcopal Church, warmly attached to its peculiar principles and usages, yet without bigotry.

Longevity was in his case an inheritance, for he belonged to a race which it has remarkably characterized. His parents attained the ages of nearly ninety and ninety-nine respectively. His grandfather's family consisting of eleven, including the parents, reached an average age of nearly eighty-five, throwing out the account one who died comparatively early, and the aggregate of all their ages is nine hundred and six. One sister of his father died at the good old age of a hundred years and seven months. Three of his sisters who died before him attained the average age of eighty-five.

He lived and died well, and came to his grave in a full age as a shock of corn cometh in its season. The remains of the deceased were followed from the Church to his last and silent home, by a large number of those who by this last sad rite manifested their reverence for his worth and sorrow at his death.

A brother and sister of the deceased are still living in this town—the former aged 90, and the latter 86 years.

Departed this life, in Greensborough, Caroline county, Md. on Friday evening, 9th February, after a short illness, Mrs. MATILDA ARLETT, consort of Mr. Aaron M. Arlett, and youngest daughter of Mr. John E. Smith, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. A. had been an acceptable member of the M. E. Church about four years, and it may be truly said, she adorned the doctrine which she professed. Her affectionate husband, parents and friends, will not mourn as those without hope. A few days before her death, she expressed a perfect resignation to the will of her heavenly Father, by saying she had no will of her own, but was willing to go and be with Jesus—she died in the full triumph of faith, and her happy soul has winged its way to the realms of immortal day, where she will be forever shut in with her Lord and Saviour. May those who knew her follow her example, and in the morning of the resurrection be prepared to enter the Marriage supper of the Lamb, and sing the song of redeeming love for ever.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

MRS. BANNISTER'S BENEFIT.
This Evening, March 3,
LES DEUX CONQUERS;
Or, the Wars of Palestine.
By N. H. Bannister.
To conclude with a grand
DETROSTHE OF AMUSEMENTS.
See bills of the day.

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

10,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.
20,000 do. Seedlings.
30,000 do. Cuttings.
2,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

Better trees and cuttings cannot be had in this country, nor on more reasonable terms. they will be forwarded according to order, to any part of the United States.—Directions for their cultivation, &c. will accompany each package of trees, and cuttings.

Address the subscriber, Parkesburg Post Office, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
feb 3—9t JASON M. MAHAN.

Fresh Seeds.

ORDERS for Garden Seeds will be promptly and carefully packed in assortments to suit Western or Southern Merchants. The stock on hand is large, and of the present years' growth; it consists of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as others recently introduced.

MULBERRY SEED.—True Italian White Mulberry Seed.

GRASS SEED.—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds. Also, an assortment of Bird Seeds.
GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 26'37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

Tazewell S. Morton,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA, gives particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce, agricultural implements and domestic manufactured articles, for commissions.
feb 24—1t

A Card.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Gilliams & H. S. Barr, Dentists, was dissolved on the 17th inst. J. Gilliams has associated with him in the Dentistry business, William H. Barr, a young man brought up in the office, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 35 Arch street, where they hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to obtain a portion of public patronage.
feb 24—3m

To Managers of Schools,
STORE KEEPERS, &c.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught school, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the country as teacher in some district school. He would require but a moderate salary, and can produce the best recommendations of character and qualifications. Or having an intimate knowledge of the Drug and Apothecary business, he would have no objections to an engagement with an apothecary or store keeper who sells medicine. A letter addressed to Edward Delatour, Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention. Or apply at the office of this paper.
feb 24—3t*

Read This!

$20,000 REWARD will be given to any person who, in the opinion of the Proprietor, will produce a *Remedy superior to* JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Asthma, or Consumption. The established character of this Medicine—its undoubted powerful—and its never failing success in relieving the MOST OBSTINATE COUGHS, fully justifies the Proprietor in making the above splendid offer, and renders it unnecessary to depend on newspaper puffs for the sale of his invaluable Expectorant.

The serious attention of the afflicted is called to this notice, and they would do well before they expose themselves to the destructive influence of the numerous poisonous nostrums which have derived their ephemeral character, altogether through the circulating medium of the Press and not from the experience of judicious and highly respectable individuals, to call and purchase (it is only one bottle) this safe and valuable EXPECTORANT, and give it a trial before they are far beyond the reach of all human assistance.

☞ Defer not to purchase—Procrastination is the thief of time.

P. S.—Dr. JAYNE respectfully informs the public that he has made arrangements to supply any demand for his Medicine, and that in future there will be no disappointment to those who purchase by the dozen. He regrets that any one should have been obliged to leave the city without their supply, but he trusts his friends and patrons will make every allowance, when they know the urgent and unparalleled amount of calls that have been made on him and his agents, for this wonder working, life preserving Pulmonary Panacea.

Dr. JAYNE'S OFFICE is No. 20 South THIRD street. mar 3—6t

Purgation.

THE principle of purifying the body by Purgation, is beginning to be understood, as necessary for the acquisition of SOUND HEALTH, and all that will be of importance, when this doctrine is universally received, will be, whose Purgative medicine accomplishes this object in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

Brandreth's Pills.

☞ These Pills are an Assistant of Nature, and afford perfect relief whenever any organs of the body are unhealthy, restoring strength and health by removing accumulative impurities—otherwise, in simple language, vitiated humours. This is following nature—this is taking disease out of the body—and no other way can cure disease but taking it out. It must be carried away from the body, not merely changed, as is the case when Calomel is given, or any of the numerous mineral medicines. It is in consequence of the perspiration that arises from the Thompsonian practice that has brought it into notice—but sweating is nothing compared to purging with Brandreth's Pills, in the good effects on the body. One dose of ten Pills will remove more bad humours by the stomach and bowels, than a dozen vapor baths on Thompsonian or other principles, could remove. Purging and sweating is all that is required to cure disease, no matter what kind. It can be cured no other way.

Brandreth's Pills

Are both sudorific and cathartic—that is, produces both sweating and purging. In some cases, they produce vomiting; this is only when the stomach is in such a state of foulness that it cannot cleanse itself by any other means. They always produce health, because they invariably excite every organ to healthy action—in other words THEY ASSIST nature to bring about such a state of things as necessarily causes this desirable result.

No method is so sensible as the following of Nature. Mankind have been long strayed from the paths of Wisdom, and unfortunately been seeking after any thing but common sense, and guided by any whim but reason. Let us abandon, then, false notions and false practices—let us endeavour to resume the path of nature, and be guided by the light of reason: let us cease to ruin our eyes by gas or candle light, and we shall need no opticians—let us cease doing those things which are contrary to the nature of our bodies, and we shall need no physicians—let us endeavour to find out what is nature, what are the laws that govern her. In this work experience must be our teacher, and prejudice must be for ever discarded as our companion.

NOTICE.—The above popular medicine is now extensively counterfeited in every part of the United States and the persons so engaged have become so daring in their advances, and plausible in their pretensions, that I feel it to be (more than ever) my duty, to caution the public against purchasing the Brandreth Pills from any persons, however specious may be their appearance, unless such persons can give proof, that they are authorised by Mr. WM. WRIGHT, the GENERAL AGENT, and above all, to avoid purchasing at any place purporting to be Dr. Brandreth's office, except at THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICES AND GENERAL DEPOTS 160 RACE STREET, and 43 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The medicines that are purchased at other places, cannot be depended upon, as the counterfeiters have already opened offices in some of the principal cities, and some have even gone so far as to assume the name of DR. BRANDRETH.
mar 3—tf

YOUNG LADIES' LYCEUM INSTITUTE.

THIS Seminary is located on the banks of the Little Chiquesalunga, about half a mile south of the village of Mount Joy, in view of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg rail-road, about seven hours ride from the former, and two hours from the latter place; with both of which and with Lancaster there is daily communication.

The Principal and proprietor of this Institution has for about fifteen years, conducted a Female High School in the city of Philadelphia; with what success, it may be seen by the subjoined testimonials. He has, at least, no expectation of lowering the standard of female education in the new establishment, or of remitting any efforts, on his part, to place it on an equal standing with the best female seminaries in our country.

It is his object to *educate*, thoroughly and practically, the persons, the minds, and the hearts of the youth entrusted to his care,—as physical, intellectual, social, and moral beings. And whenever time and capacity admit, to render them competent to exercise moral discipline, and to impart instruction with effects to others.

The experiment of one year has clearly proved that the new arrangement, in a healthful, pleasant, and even delightful district of the country, removed from adverse and often controlling influences, will afford him far better means for effecting these desirable objects, than could be enjoyed in the sphere of his former labors.

TERMS.

1. The school year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, the first commencing on the 1st of May, and the second on the 1st of November. No admission for a shorter term than one session.

2. The charge for board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition in all the English and classical studies, will be per session, payable in advance, $80 00

3. The extra charge per session will be, for music, 20 00
For drawing and painting, 15 00
For French and Italian, each 15 00
Charge for bed and bedding, 5 00

3. In the *discipline* of the seminary, the members are contemplated as physical, moral and intelligent beings. Hence the rules are comparatively few, concerns of minor importance being matters of mutual understanding, rather than of law and penalty.

It scarcely need be added, that *moral suasion*, in some of its various modes, furnishes the chief, and almost the only means of discipline employed in the seminary, the salutary influence of which greatly contributes to the mental improvement, kind feelings, content and comfort of its members.

4. Besides the usual object of making thorough and practical proficients in the useful and liberal studies, one feature of this seminary is its adaptation to educate young ladies for teachers. For this purpose, lectures are given on the nature and objects of education, and the modes of instruction,—also on the principles and methods of moral discipline, with practical exercises. Young ladies, desirous of possessing this truly liberal and interesting accomplishment, may here avail themselves of it, by spending a session or two in the Institution after completing the usual course.

N. DODGE, A. M. Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

Philadelphia, March 16th, 1837.

As it is the intention of Mr. N. Dodge to remove from this city, we feel pleasure in thus bearing our testimony that as a man and a Christian his character here stands deservedly high. He has long conducted a female academy of a very superior grade, with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to his patrons. He carries with him our respect and best wishes.

Rev. Thomas Eustace, Rev. A. Judson.
John M. Atwood, Charles S. Wurts.
W. Darrach, M. D. W. Gibson, M. D. Professor Surgery U. Pa.
Rev. H. A. Boardman,

From a personal acquaintance with the Rev. N. Dodge, M. A., as well as from his well-known successful devotion to female education, we take pleasure in expressing our entire confidence in his ability and in his fidelity in the discharge of his professional duties. His plan of instruction is that which best secures the certain and permanent improvement of his pupils, based as it is on strictly philosophical and Christian principles.

While we regret to lose from the profession in this city so valuable a coadjutor as Mr. Dodge, we would congratulate him in his going to a community which will doubtless appreciate his worth, and where, with the Divine blessing success will continue to attend him in his enlarged sphere of operations.

Rev. Charles Henry Alden, A. M. Prin. Phila. High School for young ladies, 6 Portico Square.
James P. Espy, Professor of Language.
J. H. Brown, Principal Columbia Academy, Philada.
W. Curran, A. M. Classical Teacher.
Rev. James Wiltbank, A. M. late Principal of the Grammar School, U. P.

Dear Sir,—Understanding that you contemplate removing your seminary into the country, we beg leave to certify our approbation of the system of female education adopted and pursued in the seminary under your care in the city of Philadelphia.

The attention which our children and wards have received under your instruction, has been highly satisfactory to us. We cheerfully, therefore, recommend you as a teacher of young ladies to all parents who desire to give their daughters a useful and finished education.

We are respectfully and sincerely yours.

Thomas Bradford, jr. Charles J. Ingersoll,
Richard Peters, William Watts,
Thomas Kittera, Joseph O'Brien,
William Rawle, Charles N. Bancker,
Thomas Sergeant, Jos. Smith,
William Wilson, Joseph Montgomery.

REFERENCES.

N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor Surgery.
Rev. John Johns and John Laster, Esq. Baltimore.
Rev. Wm. Brobston, Bladen county, North Carolina.
Rev. W. Preston, Savannah, Georgia.
Rev. H. Johns, Cincinnati.
Hon. John Roberts, Montgomery county, Pa.
H. Y. Slaymaker, Esq. York county, Pa.
John Gordon, M. D. Bucks county, Pa.

N. B.—A Seminary for youths of the other sex, to be conducted on similar principles, will be opened 1st of May next, about a mile from the institute.
mar 3—1amtf

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers of $1 and $5; some thousands of seeds in each paper.

Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED (fresh) in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

Morus Multicaulis.

OF Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees, and cuttings by the hundred or thousand, for sale by
OWEN WILLIAMS
Black Horse, Chester county, Penn.

A very liberal discount will be given on cash payments. feb 13—tf

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The March Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

Portrait of Charles Wilson Peale, a splendid engraving—Constantius—Music—"True Love can ne'er Forget."

CONTENTS.

Biographical Sketch of Charles W. Peale, [illegible]; The Royal Marriage; A Scene from [illegible]; Woman; Vane and Revenge; Temperature of the Earth; Without a Rival; On the Vastness of the Universe; Geological History of Pennsylvania; Sketch of L. E. L.; Miriam Power; The Happy Miser; Constantius—[illegible]; Napoleon; Can You Keep a Secret; Extraordinary Sagacity of [illegible]; [illegible] of the Female Sex; [illegible]; Military Glory; Grecian Beauty; [illegible]; Francis I.; The Spirit of Seventy-Six; [illegible] in the [illegible]; Charles I.; The Incomparable Russian Intrepidity; Frederick the Great.

POETRY.

Valentine to * * *; The Human Heart; A Child's Evening Prayer; Lines, by Mary Chandler; The Song of the Water Drinker; Address to Scottish Whiskey; The Kiss; Apostrophe of Napoleon Bonaparte; True Love can ne'er Forget, set to Music.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
mar 3 26 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Thomas Banes,
COACH SPRING MANUFACTURER,

NO. 132 Dodd street, (between Poplar Lane and Laurel streets,) Philadelphia.

Manufactures all kinds of Springs, suitable for Rail Road Cars, Locomotives, Coaches, Dearborns, Gigs, &c. which are made of the best materials and warranted.

Constantly on hand a supply of Springs, which will be sold at fair prices.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
feb 17—3t*

Important to Mothers.

DOCTOR FARIS' *celebrated* SOOTHING SYRUP, for INFANTILE TEETHING is unrivalled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS, (according to the directions) it universally produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal complaint, convulsions, even after the child had several attacks of the distressing malady. It is invariably recommended by all those who made use of the above mentioned Syrup. Sold only at Dr. EVANS' Office, No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia. feb 16—tf

Notice.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Jacob Hinkle, of the county of Philadelphia, drayman, having been duly granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, those having claims to present them for settlement to
HENRY HINKLE, Adm'r.
fe 27—6t* No. 310 Callowhill street.

SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES & ANNUALS.
CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR FEBRUARY.

LIFE in the East—Chiffonier of Paris—Last Hours—[illegible] and the Angel—The Improvisatore—[illegible]—What has become of her?—The backwoods of America—Samuel Wesley—Address to Scottish Whiskey, including English Gins—The night Attack—Andrew the Savoyard—Scenes in the Life of Napoleon—Codes of Manners and Etiquette—Cairo—Sailor's sick Chest.

This work is published monthly at $[illegible] a year. It consists of the best light reading in the Magazines and Annuals—and is a part of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature. Published by
E. LITTELL & Co.
feb 10—tf No. 212 Chesnut Street.

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia. jan 13—tf

Important to Females.

DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs in females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine which will so invigorate their mind, and strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are in a delicate state, are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, a few doors above Market. feb 16—tf

For Sale,

A convenient two story brick house, with back buildings, marble mantles, coal grates, folding doors &c., situate on the east side of Delaware Eighth street, No. 64, between Arch and Race. This property is in good condition, immediate possession can be had. Also, for sale or to rent, a large building situate on the corner of Marshal street and the Penn Township Railroad, upwards of 80 feet on the railroad, with a good dry cellar, there could be a steam engine placed in the cellar as there is a good outlet for the waste water.

Inquire at north Eighth st. first house below Coates.
mar 3—3t*

Glassblowers' Meeting.

A Meeting of Glassblowers was held at the house of John Robins, innkeeper, in the township of Galloway, county of Atlantic, N. J. on the 3d of February, 1838, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in relation to the Wages for Blowing and Flattening Window-glass for the ensuing year or blast, which will commence on or about the twenty-fifth day of August next, or within a month of that time, (before or after.)

Mr. James McCoy was called to the Chair, and Mr. Isaac L. Lowe, was appointed Secretary, when the object of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, as follows:

That the wages we have been working for during the last four years, are unequal and unjust on the part of the Glassblowers—which have been and now are, for different prices, according to quality and size, &c., all of which is well known to this meeting—and the usual time having arrived for engaging for the next blast, we conceive it to be our duty to state some prices which we consider more consistent with a just and equal compensation for our labor.

On motion, *Resolved*, That we consider a just and fair compensation for blowing and Flattening Windowglass, to be *one dollar and fifty cents* per hundred feet, all round—that is, for all sizes and all qualities, and that a less price ought not to be received by any Blower—and that we will use all legal and honest means to obtain such compensation.

Resolved, That we think it expedient and necessary, to appoint Committees for the purpose of waiting upon the proprietors of the different Glass Factories where we are at present engaged, and give them a copy of our proceedings.

Resolved, That Charles Fastig and Frazier Worrell, be a committee to wait upon the proprietor of Waterford Glassworks; that John Hargreaves and Frederick Eberhart, be a committee to wait upon the proprietor at Winslow Glassworks; that John Carroll and William Corrie be a committee to wait upon the proprietor at Jackson Glassworks; and that John Harmon and Isaac L. Lowe, be a committee to wait upon the proprietors of Estell's Glassworks.

Resolved, That each and every Blower engaging to work the ensuing year shall be bound in an article with his employer—and that each Blower thus engaging shall make known such engagement from under his employer's hand, either to his fellow-workmen or the committee.

Resolved, That if no declaration is made as above stated, it shall be understood that such Blower does not receive what we consider an equal and fair compensation for his labor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two newspapers at Woodbury, the "Village Herald" and the "Constitution."

JAMES McCOY, Chairman.
Isaac L. Lowe, Secretary. feb 24—3t*

For Sale.

TWO very handsome dogs, one of which is of the true New Foundland breed, whose size weighed about ninety-one pounds; the other is a valuable Spanish poodle, and both are in every respect worthy the attention of persons who wish to possess such useful animals. The evidence of their breed will immediately be perceived by those who make an examination. The docility and kindness of this species of dog are well known and requires no description. Apply to the subscriber, in the Callowhill street Market, south east corner of Seventh and Callowhill street. JOHN FARTHING.
feb 24—

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms; Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a child to wet nurse.
COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE.
Wanted, a Scotch Shepherd. feb 24—3m

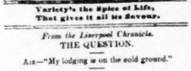
Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork
MANUFACTORY,
South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in this city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importation, kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.

nov 18—tf R. & W. WILSON.



Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

THE QUESTION.

Air—"My lodging is on the cold ground."

A lovely young wife said one day, in her bower,
As her bride-maiden sat by her side,
"I'll tell thee what pass'd in that halcyon hour,
When he ask'd me, would I be his bride.
It was in this bower, to behold the sun set,
In his golden bed, glorious and bright,
We silently stood, but our eyes often met,
And each glance was a gleam of delight.

"He tenderly press'd both my waist and my hand,
Yet nothing—still nothing said he,—
Or little that I could at first understand,
For he spoke in a faltering key.
His tongue, it would seem, had forgotten its duty,
He trembled, but 'twas not with fear;
I blush'd like the rose, and it heighten'd my beauty;
At least, so he told me, my dear.

"I felt—but I cannot describe, as I would,
My feelings of timid delight;
But felt like a poor silly thing as I stood,
And confused, play'd the baby outright,
To hide my confusion, still closer he press'd,
My head on his shoulder reclin'd
And gasping with pleasure, I then was address'd
With words that delight womankind.

"O sweet were the sounds, as they fell on my ear,
When thus, in a whisper, said he,
"Than life more I love thee, then tell me, my dear,
O wilt thou be married to me?"
What my heart would have answer'd he very soon guess'd,
Though my timid tongue would not say yes;
For then (when his lips were on mine fondly press'd
I gave him a modest first kiss." W.

Mr. Wilkes, going to the King's-head chop-house in Paternoster-row, with a friend, in order to observe the humours of the place, accidentally seated himself near a rich and purse-proud citizen, who almost stunned him with roaring for his *steak*, as he called it: Mr. Wilkes in the mean time asking him some common question, received a very brutal answer: the steak coming at that instant, Mr. Wilkes turned to his friend, saying, see the difference between the city and the bear-garden, in the latter the bear is brought to the stake, but here the steak is brought to the bear.

Chinese Doctors.—It is said to be a custom in China, that the physicians of the royal household receive their salaries only during the time that his celestial majesty continues in good health, and consequently that as soon as he happens to be seized with any illness, the payment of salaries is suspended until his recovery. This appears a wiser practice than our own, by which the fees of the sons of Galen increase with the increase of disorder.

Bachelor's Privileges.—These gentlemen accept all the pleasures of society, and support none of the expense. They dine out, and are not bound to give dinners in return. Instead of taking a box by the year they buy an admission for life; their carriage only holds two, and they are never obliged to set down a dowager. Weddings, christenings, fetes—nothing comes amiss to them. They are never called papa; they are not regularly assailed with milliner's stay-makers' and jewellers' bills. We never see them ruining themselves for conjugal rights—from them *La Belle Mere* is destitute of paint, and they yawn *La Femme Jalouse*. They are never godfathers from reciprocity; they sleep in peace during the best part of the morning, leave balls when they like, and invest money in the funds.

Technicals.—The following note has made a deal of fun in London, 'Dear Sir—How comes it that I have had no proofs of *Love* from you since last Saturday? I have waited with the utmost impatience.'—Signed Charlotte Burry.—But the fun vanishes when the reader learns that Lady Charlotte Burry had a novel entitled 'Love' in press, and that the note was to her printer.

King Charles II.—Was reputed a great connoisseur in naval architecture. Being once at *Chatham*, to view a ship just finished on the stocks, he asked the famous *Killigrew, if he did not think he should make an excellent shipwright?* Who pleasantly replied, *He always thought his majesty would have done better at any trade than his own.* No favourable compliment but as true a one, perhaps, as ever was paid.

Progress of the Science of Animal Magnetism.—The following advertisement appeared in a Massachusetts paper.

Magnetic Farrier.—Dr. Isaac Butterfield would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues in Tyngsborough, Mass. and will be happy to attend to all calls in his profession.

He would also announce to the public that he has, after years of research and experimental investigation, introduced animal magnetism into his practice with great success, and that he now has a female horse, somnambule, which seems to possess all the powers of Miss Gleason, or any other somnambule. He has also the pleasure of saying that he has performed many very important surgical operations on horses, after putting them to sleep without causing the least apparent pain, having perfect command over them, without the use of rope or fetter.

In offering his professional services to the public, he now feels an additional confidence, and hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD, V. S.

Tyngsboro, Sept. 4, 1837.

Rail Road Travelling.—I vow I'll go, and it shall be so, and I've said it, Mister Snip. This very day, come what may, I'll have my railway trip. There's Mrs. King, has been to Tring, and thinks herself so knowing. I'm tired of waiting your debating, and it's time that we were going.—Well, Duck, though I never did dabble in foreign parts.—Law, Ma! how I shall squeal when the engine starts.—For shame, child! as to fear, it's nothing but a notion; I always feel the better for a little motion.—Pray, Mister, do you call this a first-class carriage because it goes double fast?—No ma'am it's because we put it behind to be blow'd up last.—See, they're pulling us along with a rope! very odd upon my word.—Vy, you carnt expect the hinges to go on their own accord—But just look round Hampstead and Highgate, while they slacken their pace,—and see they hook on the locomotive! What's that Pa? A thing they've a motive for hooking on at this place.—Here's Chalk-farm, where some run down a hill, and some run up a score!—And—Oh dear! Oh dear! how dreadful dark! I think I'm going to die.—And I'm so hot I can't say my prayers! but here's the light of the sky.—See what a hole in my parasole, burnt by a red-hot spark! I only wish I knew who it was that was kissing me in the dark.—Sare! I vonder Sare! ven they vill put the horses to draw!—Oh! horses don't draw here, they're all *hors d' emploi*.—But how the hedges run past, and the trees and the bridges, and the posts, and the cattle and the people! This is just like ploughing the air! Yes, and there goes Harrow Steeple.—On, on we spin, with a clack and a din, like a mighty courser snorting, blowing!—Well, how do you like the Railroad now? Oh! I think it's the wonderful'st thing that's going.—Ladies, here's Waterford; we can stop if you've had enough of your ride; but perhaps you'd rather go on; there's a long tunnel on the other side.—Oh! I'm so frightened at the thought I can scarcely speak!—Gracious! I'm so delighted! I hope we shall stay in for a week.—Well if that's the case, as you came out for a little pleasure, I shall leave you at the tunnel, and you go through at your leisure.—*Hood's Comic Annual.*

American Sales at Auction.—The common mode of selling goods is by auction—the large auction houses are the most wealthy and respectable in New York. The auctioneer is frequently a partner, and takes a very short time to each lot—proceeding rapidly, never pausing, save for breath, and interspersing the biddings with observations. I have often been astonished at the *melange*. "Now, gentlemen, lot No. 14, 2,055 yards black Lowell satinet. What is bid? will nobody give me a bid?—a bid if you please, gentlemen—20, 20, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 26 and a half, 27, 28, 29, 30, 30 and a half—thank you, sir—30 and a half, gentlemen, 30 and a half, and a half, 31—thank you—31 and a half—don't make a noise—and a half. I can't hear myself speak—31 and a half—send out that woman—and a half. What does she do there?—and drive out all those boys—31 and a half—what do they want?—and a half, 31 and a half, 32, 32 and a half—and one of those boys has got a dog—and a half—with him—give that dog a kick—and a half, and a half, and a half. Can't hear myself speak—32 and a half—will nobody give that dog a few kicks?—32 and a half, and a half. Gentlemen, this is a real bargain—and a half—I know some merchants—32 and a half—gentlemen, who would give any thing, and a half—for these goods—32—gentlemen, it is a shame—and a half—last time—and a half—gentlemen—once, twice, gone. Now, gentlemen, lot No. 15, &c. All this occupies only one minute, the whole being an incessant rattle, without pause or cessation.—*English paper.*

VISIT TO A SILK FACTORY.

Derby, situated on the Derwent, with a population of twenty-four thousand, contains a handsome Ionic town hall, reading rooms, a church, the body of which is Roman, and the tower, a splendid structure 180 feet in height, purely Gothic. Being informed that there was an extensive silk manufactory in the town, I went to it, and easily obtained admission. The son of the proprietor conducted me though the various departments. In each room, there is an overseer, in some of them men, in others women, who receive the silk by weight, and are obliged to account for it in the same manner, deducting nothing for waste. In those apartments in which shreds necessarily accumulate, each laborer carries a pocket at the side, into which every atom, however small, is deposited.—In the uppermost room, the silk is wound from the skeins upon small cylinders. This is performed by girls. Three kinds of silk are used in the factory; the white from China, which is considered the best; the yellow from Bengal, which is second in quality; and the yellow from Persia, which is the poorest. *Tramming*, the next process, is the winding of the silk from the aforementioned cylinder, to small spools. This is performed by women.

In the room next below, the operation of *throwing* i. e. spinning the silk the first time, or before it is doubled, is conducted by women. It is spun on large machines, not very dissimilar to those in cotton factories. After this operation, it is carried to an adjoining building, where it is doubled and twisted, reeled, picked, trammed, and scorched. A man is employed at each twisting machine, but all the other processes are executed by boys.—One poor little fellow does nothing but scorch the silk, from morning till night.—The flame used is that of burning paper. The doubling and twisting is performed with surprising rapidity. The machines are very similar to those used in rope-walks for twisting or spinning the strains. Twelve skeins are twisted at a time on some of the machines, twenty-four on others. A boy holds a hand reel containing twelve, or twenty-four skeins of undoubled silk. He attaches the end of each of these to a book, stationed at a distance from the machine, sufficient to make a skein of sewing silk, runs at full speed to the machine, throws the threads, each over a twisting hook, runs back, attaches them to the same hooks as at first, and then breaks them. Immediately, another boy turns the machine, the doubled threads are twisted, a man at the one end and a boy at the other, detach them and in a moment they are reeled. The silk is carried from this room to the department where it is colored.

In another part of the building, silk lacing strings are manufactured. The cotton cord which constitutes the body of them, is covered with the silk by means of very simple machinery, and with a surprising rapidity.—The cord passes across the room, thirty or forty feet in length, and is attached, at one end, to a twisting machine. A man holds a small apparatus, containing three distinct threads of silk. He attaches these to one end of the cord, and the machine being put in rapid motion, he walks as quickly as possible along the cord to its remote end, and the operation is complete. The twisting of the cord winds the silk around it. The cord is afterwards reeled, and the skein cut, which makes the strings of the proper length. The tin tags are then attached to the ends, by means of machinery operated by boys. Two of these, one cutting the tin and the other completing the operation, will attach about a hundred a minute. —*Cor. of Worcester Spy.*

EXTRAORDINARY POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

A short time since there resided in the town of H——, in the State of M——, an elderly lady, who was remarkable for her conversational powers, and sprightly wit. She was courted by the talented and grave as well as by the gay and fashionable; and was invariably present at all the assemblies and tea-parties of that delightful village. No one ever left there who was not strongly impressed by the amiable Miss ——'s charming character, and rarely were those delicious impressions effaced from the mind.—During the last year of her life, she was unable, from her extreme age to leave her own residence—Yet her house was seldom forsaken by the young and fashionable so long as she was able to receive them—and even her last moments were cheered by the society of those she loved and esteemed.

When her body was conveyed to the family vault, a numerous procession followed with eyes streaming with tears at the loss of so pious and worthy a member of the community.

Her disease was denominated by the medical attendants as clavus histericus, accompanied by symptoms of neuralgia. At the urgent request of her relatives a post mortem examination was made. The brain presented a very singular appearance, being throughout of an ashy colour and very soft—the pia mater was covered with an olive colored pigment.—The nerves of the face (branches of the fifth pair and the pes anserinus) were much enlarged particularly the branches of the portia dura. From the appearance of the external surface of the superior maxillary bone, an opening was made into the antrum which was found filled with a compact substance similar to the pigment covering the pia mater, which on examination was discovered to consist principally of tobacco. The amount contained in the superior maxillary bones, and that found on the pia mater was a little less than two ounces and two drachms.

The use of tobacco a few years ago was considered by many an accomplishment. At present, in polite and refined society, it is not admissable, but by a few elderly gentlemen who still indulge in an occasional pinch from their gold boxes. The practice of chewing is still indulged by many who are strong advocates of temperance, and the fumes of an Havana, are frequently detected in an evening hour—but in neither of which is there any of imputed masses to be found in the cavities of the head and face as in the above case.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

Affecting.—In Mrs. Bray's Letters on Devonshire, an interesting work recently published in England, an anecdote is preserved of a lady in the reign of Charles I. who in some fit of caprice, demeaned herself so toward a suitor whom in her heart she loved, that believing himself utterly discarded, he joined the King's army, and was killed at the battle of Newbury. In obedience to her father she afterwards married an officer on the parliamentary side; but on the marriage day, feeling too surely that her heart was broken, she wrote a letter expressing that conviction, and relating the causes, and requesting that she might be buried near her first and only love. These words were written on the envelope, beneath a black seal:

"When I am dead and cold,
Then let the truth be told."

According to her own presentiment she died, and on her death-bed pointed to the cabinet, and to the part of it where the paper would be found, in which the cause of that secret grief which had consumed her was disclosed.

The following, from the "Wonderful Museum," is of such a singular nature, and filled with such a train of moving circumstances, that it cannot fail of being agreeable to our readers, and warming their hearts with the most noble sentiments of friendship and humanity.

Two Merchants, who lived in the same street at Paris, were very intimate friends, concerned in the same branch of trade, and possessed of pretty equal fortunes. The one had a son, and the other a daughter, nearly of the same age, whose reciprocal love for one another was encouraged and kept up by frequent visits, authorized by both parents, who observed with pleasure the dispositions of their children exactly suited to the intention they had of making them husband and wife. A marriage was accordingly on the point of being concluded among them when a rich collector of the King's revenue made his address to the young lady. The delusive charms of a superior fortune soon induced her parents to change their resolution of bestowing her on their neighbor's son; and the lady's aversion to her new lover being surmounted by her filial duty, she married the collector; but the engagement was fatal to her happiness, and brought on a melancholy, which threw her into a disorder, whereby her senses were so locked up that she was taken for dead, and accordingly interred. The affecting news reached the ears of her first lover, who remembering that she had once been seized with a violent paroxism of a lethargy, flattered himself that her late misfortune might be produced by the same cause.—This opinion alleviated his sorrow, and induced him to bribe the sexton, by whose assistance he raised her from the grave, and conveyed her to a proper chamber, where, by the use of all the expedients he could possibly think of, he happily restored her to life. We may imagine the lady was not a little surprised when she found herself in a strange house, saw her darling lover standing by her bed, and heard the detail of all that had befallen her. The love she had borne him, and a grateful sense of the obligation she was now under to him as her deliverer, pleaded strongly in his behalf; and she justly concluded, that her life belonged to him who had preserved it. To convince him, therefore, of her affection, when she was perfectly recovered, she went along with him to England, where they lived several years in all the happiness resulting from mutual love. However, about ten years afterwards, they returned to Paris, imagining that nobody would ever suspect what had happened, but one day the collector unfortunately met the lady in a public walk, and not only accosted her, but, notwithstanding the discourse she used in order to deceive him, parted from her, fully persuaded that she was the very woman he had married, and for whose death he had gone into mourning. In a word, he soon discovered her apartment, in spite of the precautions she had taken to conceal herself, and claimed her as his wife in the court of Judicature. In vain did her lover insist on the right he had to her, arising from the care he had taken to preserve her. In vain did he urge, that without the measures he had used, the lady would have been rotting in her grave; that his adversary had renounced all claim to her by ordering her to be interred, and all the other arguments that the sincerest love could suggest: so that perceiving the court was not likely to prove favorable to him, he resolved not to stay for decision, and accordingly made his escape with his lady to a foreign country, where their love continued sacred and inviolable as long as life remained.

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

The returns of the sun to the meridian and to the same equinox, or to the same solstice, form the days and the years. The astronomical day is the time comprised between two consecutive middays or midnights. The sidereal day is the duration of an entire revolution of the heavens. The astronomical day surpasses the sidereal day; for if the sun and a star pass the meridian at the same instant, the sun will return there later than the star the next day, and in the space of a year it will pass the meridian one time less than the star will pass the meridian. The astronomical days are not equal: their differences are produced by the inequality of the proper movement of the sun, and by the obliquity of the ecliptic; at the solstice of summer, the movement of the sun being lower than at the solstice of winter. The inequality of the proper movement of the sun is made to disappear by imagining a second sun moved uniformly on the ecliptic, and always traversing the great axis of the solar orbit, at the same instant as the true sun. The second sun, which we thus imagine, determines, by its return to the equator and to the tropics, the mean equinoxes and solstices. The duration of its returns to the same equinox or to the same solstice, form the tropical year, of which the actual length is 365 days and a quarter nearly. (365-242264). Observation has taught us that the sun takes more time to return to the same stars. The sidereal year is the time comprised between two of these consecutive returns; it surpasses the tropical year by one-seventieth of a day nearly, (0,01-4110). Thus the equinoxes have a retrograde movement on the ecliptic, or a movement contrary to the proper movement of the sun.

This movement is not exactly the same in all ages, which renders the length of the tropical year a little unequal; it is now about 13 seconds shorter than in the time of Hipparchus. It is natural to make this year begin at the solstice of winter, which antiquity celebrated as the epoch of the regeneration of the sun, and which, under the pole, is the middle of the great night of the year. If the civil year were constantly 365 days, its beginning would incessantly anticipate that of the true trophical year, and it would run through the different sessions in a period of about 1,508 years. This year was once in use in Egypt; but it deprives the calendar of the advantage of attaching the months and festivals to the same seasons, and of making them remarkable epochs for agriculture. The most simple method of correcting the civil year is that which Julius Cæsar introduced into the Roman calendar, by making a bissextile or leap year every fourth year, but a small number of ages would suffice to displace the beginning of these Julian years.

In the eleventh century the Persians adopted a method remarkable for its exactness; they introduced a leap year every fourth year, seven times consecutively, and deferred the bissextile, the eighth time, until the fifth year. It would take a great number of centuries sensibly to displace the beginning of this Persian year. The mode of intercalation by the Gregorian calendar is a little less exact, but if it be considered that this calendar is now that of almost all the nations of Europe and America, and that it has taken two great ages and all the influence of religion to procure for it this universality, it will be felt that it is important to preserve so precious an advantage, even at the expense of a perfection which does not bear on essentials; for the principal object of a calendar is to offer a simple mode of attaching events to the series of days, and by an easy method of intercalcation to fix the beginning of the year in the same season—conditions which are well fulfilled by the Gregorian calendar. The union of 100 years, or century, forms the age, the longest period employed hitherio in the measure of time, for the interval which separates us from the most ancient known events does not yet demand a longer. The division of the year into 12 months is very ancient, and almost universal.—The system of months of 30 days conducts naturally to their division into three decades; but at the end of the year the complementary days trouble the order of things attached to the days of the decade, which causes a necessity for embarrassing administrative measures. This inconvenience is obviated by the use of a little period independent of the months and of the years; such is the week, which since the most remote antiquity in which it loses its origin, circulates through the midst of ages, mixing itself in the successive calendars of different nations. It is perhaps the most ancient and most incontestible monument of human knowledge, it appears to indicate a common source whence that knowledge has been spread forth; but the astronomical system which serves as its base proves the imperfection of human knowledge at that origin.

Note—The seven days in the Mosaic account of the creation being the first week of man's recorded existence, the Mosaic books being the most ancient known writings, and no traces of such a being as man occurring cotemporary with remoter periods than the Mosaic account, all point to the cause of the week thus circulating through the most remote ages of antiquity.—*Laplace's Exposition du Systeme du Monde.*

The New Safety Coach.—The safety principle of the new patent coach, recently described in most of the papers, was fully put to the test. The coach drawn by four spirited horses, was driven from Gray's, Earl-Street, Blackfriars, to the Obelisk, at the end of Bridge street, with about twenty gentlemen as passengers, inside and out. There was, moreover half a ton weight as luggage on the top, and that equilibrium might not appear to be too carefully studied previous to its trial, nothing was placed in the boots. The vehicle started from the Obelisk in fine style, and was driven to Blackheath at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Mr. Gray, who held the reins, purposely, as occasion offered, swept from one side of the road to the other, ascending the embankment at the road-side with the off wheels, and at the top of speed again descended, and resumed the centre of the road, yet the oscillation was scarcely perceptible. But this was nothing as compared with the trials which took place in presence of the crowds assembled at Blackheath.

The heath is studded with numerous hillocks, many of them three feet in height; over these the coach was driven with perfect safety, its perpendicularity being scarcely disturbed. In short, every attempt that could be made by fair and furious driving over "bank and brae," to overturn the coach, was resorted to; but it weathered every trial, so much so indeed that all present declared that to upset the vehicle was impossible. The body of the coach, instead of resting, as is usually the case, upon springs, is poised upon two upright supporters rising from the beds and axles, and passing up between the body and the boots. The tops of these supporters are surmounted by double elliptic springs, on which the body is so suspended that, on meeting inequalities on the road, the centre of gravity of the vehicle is freely adjusted, and the liability to overturn is completely conquered. At Blackheath, the ascents and descents made by the coach were absolutely frightful to the spectators, and destruction seemed to be inevitable, yet those on and in the vehicle sat perfectly at their ease. The coach returned to town with its complement of passengers in gallant style, and keeping up the same rapidity with which it went out.—*From the London Herald.*

JOANNA CRIPPEN.

An account of a woman who had lain six days covered with snow, without receiving any nourishment, &c. By Mr. Samuel Bowditch.

Joanna Crippen, Chardstock, in Dorset, being a spinner of worsted, was going home on the 24th of January with some work, snow falling abundantly, and lying deep on the ground, she was forced to lie down under a hedge, having lost one of her shoes; and her clothes, which were very mean, were by the brambles and thorns torn almost off her back, in which place she lay from Monday evening about six o'clock, until Sunday following about four in the afternoon, and then was discovered by some of our neighbors, who went out with poles, shovels, &c. to search for her and after some time spent in it, at last found her buried in four feet deep of snow. One of the men thrusting at her with his pole, found she was there and alive. She immediately spoke, and begged he would not push her too hard, for she was almost naked; and desired that some of the women would come to her and take her out, which was accordingly done; when they found her without stockings or shoes, an old whittle about her shoulders, with a hole in it, which she had ate through, the snow melting on her, she drank to quench her thirst. She had a mortification of one of her great toes, but she now is very hearty, and in a fair way of a perfect recovery. She was very sensible a[illegible] first taking her out, and still continued so; [illegible]d she knew every body perfectly well and yet [illegible] had taken no manner of food all the time of her being in the snow.

Waltzing.—A correspondent of the American has fired a heavy broadside against the fashionable German *cotillion* alias *waltz*, so extensively exhibited just now in "good society" and the editor has put a shot additional in each gun. Right enough, and we are glad to see it. These German modifications of "the poetry of motion" are no better than so many inventions of satan, and should be ostracized by all women of pure hearts and uncontaminated feelings. With a brother it is allowable for a young girl to waltz—and with another girl it is graceful and pretty, but this promiscuous embracing in public to our notion, puts the one who does it on a level with the public dancer of the stage.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MAN OF LEISURE AND A PRETTY GIRL.

The Man of Leisure called on Monday on Miss Emma Roberts, a pretty blooming girl of [illegible]teen. Emma was clear starching. Talk of the trials of men! what have they to answer them in comparison with the mysteries of clear starching; alas, how seldom clear! Emma was going on in the full tide of success, indulging in the buoyant thoughts of her age; there was a soft light about her eye, as she drew out the edge of a fichu, or clapped it with her small hands, as if they felt the impulse of young hopes.

"I am sure Harry Bertram looked at his collar last Sunday; I wonder if he liked it,"—thought she, and a gentle sigh rustled the folds of the morning robe on her bosom. Just then the door bell sounded, and the Man of Leisure walked into the sitting room, where Emma, with a nice establishment of smoothing irons, &c. had ensconsed herself for the morning.

"You won't mind a friend's looking in upon you," said Mr. Inklin with an at home air.

Emma blushed, loosened the strings of her apron, gave a glance to her starched fingers, and saying "take a seat, sir," suspended her work with the grace of natural politeness. In the meanwhile, the starch grew cold, and the irons were overheated. Emma was not loquacious, and the dead pauses were neither few nor far between. Emma rendered desperate, renewed her operations, but with diminished ardor; her clapping was feeble as the applause of an unpopular orator; she burnt her fingers, her face became flushed, and by the time the Man of Leisure had sitten out his hour, a grey hue and an indellible smutch disfigured Henry Bertram's collar.

Mr. Inklin soon called again and met Harry Bertram. It was not the influence of coquetry, but Emma rallied her powers, and talked more to Mr. Inklin than to Harry, a modest youth, thrown somewhat into the shade by the veteran visitor, who outstayed him. Harry, who was not a Man of Leisure, could not call for several days; when he did, Mr. Inklin had "dropped in" before him, and was twirling his watch key with his cold wandering eyes, and the everlasting affirmatives. Emma sewed industriously, and her dark lashes concealed her eyes. Her cheeks were beautifully flushed, but for whom? Mr. Inklin toyed with her work box, without seeming to know that he was touching what Harry thought a shrine.

Harry looked a little fierce, and bade good night abruptly. Emma raised her soft eyes with a look that ought to have detained a reasonable man; but he was prepossessed, and the kind glance was lost. Emma wished Mr. Inklin at the bottom of the sea, but there he sat, looking privilege, because he was a Man of Leisure.

The fastening of the windows reminded him that it was time to go, for he did not limit his evening calls to an hour. Emma went to her bed room. She was just ready to cry, but a glance at her mirror showed such bright cheeks that it stopped her tears, and she fell into a passion. She tied her night cap into a hard knot, and broke the string in a pet.

"Henry Bertram is a fool," said she, "to let that stick of a man keep him from me. I wish I could change places with him," and sitting down on a low seat, she trotted her foot, and heaved some deep sighs.

The Man of Leisure "just called in" twice a week for three months. Report was busy; Harry's pride was roused. He offered himself to another pretty girl, and was accepted. Emma's bright cheeks faded, and her step grew slow, and her voice was no longer to be heard in its gay carol from stair to stair. She was never talkative, but now she was sad. Mr. Inklin continued to "drop in," his heart was a little love-touched, but then there was "time enough."—One evening he came with a look of news.

"I have brought you a bit of Harry Bertram's wedding-cake," said he to Emma.

Emma turned pale, then red, and burst into tears. The Man of Leisure was concerned.—Emma looked very prettily as she struggled with her feelings, while the tears dried away, and he offered her his heart and hand.

"I would sooner lie down in my grave than marry you," said the gentle Emma, in a voice so loud that Mr. Inklin started, and rushing out slammed the door. Mr. Inklin was astonished. Poor Emma covered up her heart and smiled again, but she never married nor ever destroyed a little flower that Harry Bertram gave her when it was right for her to love and hope. The Man of Leisure bore her refusal with philosophy, and continued to "drop in."

Chess Players and their Dumb Assistant.

There was at Paris, before the revolution, a celebrated coffee-house in the Palais Royal, particularly well known to, and famous as the resort of eminent chess-players. Few people except adepts, in the scientific and patience-trying game, frequented the place; and yet it was generally well attended every evening, from seven till ten or eleven o'clock, by, of course, unexceptionable and truly genteel company. A man, heaven bless him! an honest tradesman of the 'rue St. Honore,' used to repair there every evening without fail, drank his humble 'Bavaroise,' chewed his 'pain molle,' and, with his elbows pressing the board, and his head resting upon his hands, 'sat,' for three whole hours, 'like patience,' watching closely and 'smiling at' the successive moves of the chessmen. This he had done constantly for several years; and though he never said one single word, never gave a sign of applause or disapprobation, and never interfered with the noble combatants, yet he seemed to take a great deal of interest in the mighty strife. One particular evening he took his seat by a couple of deeply engaged players, and, imperturbably silent, had been spying the scientific evolutions of the pawns at the front of the army—the square, deliberate, and heavy motions of the castles or rooks—the wayward and crab-like strides of the knights—the cross ways and independent processions of the bishops, and so forth, when a dispute arose between the learned antagonists. It was a delicate point about the right of a move. After a warm contest, the gentlemen turned round to the dumb spectator, and begged most earnestly that he would condescend to give his opinion as an impartial umpire, both declaring at the same time, that they would gladly submit to his decision. My good man began instantly to look sheepish, to sit uneasy, and to rub his forehead. 'Come, come, you must decide; do not keep us in suspense; what do you think of the case?' 'Upon my word, gentlemen,' answered he in a mild and submissive tone of voice, 'I really know not what to say, for, in truth, I do not understand an iota of the game.' 'What!' both the players exclaimed, 'you do not understand the game? And in the name of the Palamedes, who invented it under the walls of Ilion, what demon of imbecility brings you here every night, to look at a game which you do not understand?' 'Why, gentlemen, you behave rather unceremoniously with me, and that is not right. And I am obliged to settle your disputes! I never interrupted you—never offered an opinion—never uttered a word. Why do you put yourselves in such a passion? I declare to you that I know no more of chess-playing than of Ilion of Palamedes. But if you will be civil and quiet, I have no objection to tell you why I choose to pass my evenings here, and kill time in looking at the chess-board, which is a mere blank to me.' 'Well, then,' eagerly asked the more composed inquisitors, 'what can be the cause?' 'Ah!' answered the tradesman, wringing his hands and gnashing his teeth, 'I have a wife at home—who is a shrew!'

Self-command is particularly necessary to all that relates to habitual temper. Even where strong passions are out of the question those slight emotions which ruffle or sour the temper are sufficient by their frequent recurrence, to poison all self-enjoyment. He who would possess a tranquil state must, above all things, cultivate calmness and gentleness of disposition. He ought especially to cultivate it in that society whether domestic or social, with which he has most frequent intercourse. We all know, that there are thousands, who in public, and in formal companies, appear to be all gentleness and sweetness, but who, at home, and among their nearest relations, give vent, with freedom, to the most harsh and peevish disposition. Such persons are not likely to enjoy much real comfort. For it is in the daily and familiar intercourse of life that temper chiefly exerts its power, either for promoting or for disturbing the tranquility of our days. On occasions when men come close together, if instead of meeting in smooth contact, they rub and grate on one another, the feelings produced on both sides are of the most offensive and displeasing kind.—Nothing can be assumed as a more certain axiom, that he, who allows either inordinate passions or a cross temper to govern him, must though he should possess all that flourishing fortune can bestow, be a stranger to tranquility.

Duchess of Buckinghamshire.—This lady (natural daughter to king James the II.) on her death bed, expressed a strong curiosity to know whether some regard would not be paid to her quality in the other world, and being told by a worthy divine, that where she was going there was no exception of persons, she replied, *Well, if it be so, this Heaven after all, is a strange place!*

Love of Travelling.—A journey is life, as, on the other hand, life is a journey. Even if I had to drag myself along on one foot, like some muscles, or move at the rate of that respectable marine animal, that advances only half an inch in a quarter of an hour, I should still want to be in motion. At first, a man is satisfied to go to the nearest city; then to the adjoining country; then longs to visit another continent; and if the planets were strung together like pearls, or shooting-stars were ferry-boats, and the fixed ones pontoons, we would take post at once for Herschel. On the other hand, no animal is surrounded by so many shells and coverings, which impede his locomotion. First, there is the universe; then this earth; then the town we live in, the four walls of our house; then our chair and bed; our clothes, and, lastly, our body.

Interesting Cure of Dyspepsia.
Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

MR. GEORGE ELLMAN, Broad street below Walnut, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms—Great pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, giddiness and dimness at sight, sickness at the stomach, constant head ache, impaired appetite, difficulty of breathing, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, a sensation of fluttering at the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts of the body, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, with other symptoms which it is not essential to intimate.

Mr. E. had given up all hopes, as he had made trial of all other medicines before the public, but to no effect: until he was advised to make trial of Dr. Evans's Tonic Pills, of which he is happy to state they effectually restored him to health, by taking three packages.

Dr. WM. EVANS's Office, for the sale of this excellent medicine, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Phil'ada.
feb 17, '38—eowtf

Interesting Case
Cured by Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills.

MR. BENJAMIN BROWN, corner of Shippen and George streets, Philadelphia, affected for seven years with extreme nervousness, by which he was not able to write his name—his symptoms were, eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sickness at the stomach, impaired appetite, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation, and extreme debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest back and side, costiveness, a dislike for society and conversation. Mr. B. has made trial of various medicines now before the public, but to no effect, until, observing in a public paper some cures performed by Dr. William Evans's Camomile Tonic and Family Aperient Pills, he was induced to give them a trial, of which he is at any time happy to state that they effectually cured him of the above distressing disease.

☞ Persons who doubt the above cure, are most respectfully directed to the above mentioned person, at the north west corner of Shippen and Georges streets.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1837.

DR. WM EVANS'S Medical Office for the sale of his excellent Medicine, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia where his Medicine can always be obtained.
feb 17, '38—eowtf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at public vendue, on seventh day, 14th of third month (March) next, (if not previously disposed of) at the house of the subscriber—The following described property, situate in the Township of Little Egg Harbour, and near the village of Tuckerton, New Jersey, viz: A farm, containing about 200 acres of land, about 80 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation; about 40 acres of good salt meadow, and the residue wood land and cedar swamp, well timbered.

There is attached to said farm, a ship yard and landing, on which is landed several hundred cords of market wood annually, for each of which, the subscriber realises from 4 to 6¼ cents.

The improvements are 2 large two story frame houses, with kitchen and shed, barn, wagon house, cow house, &c. in excellent repair. There are also, 2 young apple orchards on said farm.

Said property will be sold the whole together, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms of payment accommodating. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by NATHAN BARTLETT.
feb 17—4t*

DEAFNESS.
Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

THE great success which has attended the application of this valuable remedy in some hundred cases in the Westminster Dispensary (for diseases of the Eye and Ear) for which Letters Patent have been obtained by M. Taylor, M. D. from the English Government, and the sanction it has received from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Paris, as well as from the following Medical gentlemen, Mr. Abernethy, Sir Astley Cooper, Drs. Boston, Curtis, Drake and L. Segalais, Aurist, &c. and other Aurists and Surgeons, inferior to none, in Medical Science, who have used and recommended it.

The fame of the Gutta Vegetabilis, throughout France and Germany, caused its introduction into almost every country in Europe, and addresses were presented to Dr. Taylor from all parts, congratulatory of the circumstances, the certainty with which the Gutta Vegetabilis was continually applied, can be attested by many thousands. Since the Revolution of 1830, their Majesties, Louis Philippe, King of the French, and Leopold, King of the Belgians, conferred on Dr. Taylor the title of Honorary Aurist to their Majesties, as a recompense for the many restored to hearing or otherwise cured, by the application of his long tried Gutta Vegetabilis. These proofs of royal favor will, he hopes, be sufficient to encourage all who are affected with deafness, arising from any cause, to apply his remedy.

In London, Paris and Brussels, the number cured by him is incalculable, as well as in the principal cities of the three kingdoms.

In the city of Dublin 400 more or less deaf were restored to hearing by him, one of whom had been incurable 20 years. In the city of Lyons, (France) 300 were restored to hearing, one of whom was 90 years of age, and one 84. In the year, 1836, the cures performed in the different cities in the south of France, were astonishing for their number and the length of time they were afflicted.

As a proof of its efficacy we will subjoin the following cases—The Rev. John King, Curate of John's Church, Winchester, had become so deaf (arising from cold) that he could not hear a band of music fifteen yards distance. This affection has been gradually growing upon him for a number of years during which time he applied to many celebrated Aurists and Physicians, who operated and applied every thing their united skill could suggest, without the least shadow of relief. Dr. Drake recommended and applied Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis and strange to tell, he had not used the second bottle, until he could hear as well as he ever did. For particulars of this case, see London Medical Journal for October, 1835.

Dr. Andrews, of Edinburg, speaking of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis says—I have used the Gutta Vegetabilis in my practice, as well as in the hospitals—and find it to be a most valuable remedy in cases of deafness, arising from nervous debility, and relaxation of the drum of the ear, produced by cold, and well calculated to do much good. And therefore recommended it to general use, being confident in my opinion, as well as that of others, no one will be disappointed, who may have occasion to use this valuable discovery.

From Dr. James, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, in a letter to Dr. Taylor concludes by saying, every class of people will find in the Gutta Vegetabilis, a cheap and valuable remedy for Deafness, arising almost from any cause. I have generally found from one to two bottles produce a perfect cure—and in one instance a gentleman, who came under my care, laboring under deafness for many years, attended with a running from the ears and a peculiar sound resembling distant thunder, accompanied with the ringing of bells, all these symptoms were removed, and the individual restored to hearing by the use of three bottles.

A judicious practitioner of Paris, speaking of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis expresses himself thus: I have, says he, employed all my skill and talents to find out a useful preparation for the relief and cure of Deafness, and I must so ously affirm, that I have never found any thing so good, so safe and so efficacious as Dr. Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis. You may depend upon it, says he, for I have in long experienced it that it possesses every virtue that can justly be ascribed to any medicine for that distressing affliction, here then you have a medicine of superlative efficacy, and of intrinsic value.

Mrs. S. A. NORTON, of Mile end Road, was many years afflicted with deafness, after trying every thing she could hear of, and her physician could prescribe, one bottle of Taylor's Gutta Vegetabilis relieved her considerably, and before she used the third bottle, she was perfectly restored to the sense of her hearing.

THOMAS HORNBY, 44 Farringdon street, who was a lieutenant in the 42 Regiment was struck deaf on the plains of Waterloo, and has remained so ever since. After the use of one bottle of Gutta Vegetabilis, was perfectly cured.

Mrs. GREEN, of Camberwell, who had been fourteen years deprived of the sense of hearing, was quite cured by using six bottles.

To the Aged who are most commonly afflicted with Deafness, this preparation will indeed prove a blessing, as it has so frequently cured the worst of cases, when no hope of recovery had been anticipated or derived from other means.

To those afflicted with deafness arising from cold this preparation must prove invaluable, and will restore them to hearing in nine cases out of ten.

The Gutta Vegetabilis is prepared in strict accordance with scientific principles apart from all Empiricism, and it will be found on trial to carry its own recommendation with it, in the happy effects it produces by restoring those to hearing who have been so unfortunate as to be deprived of that sense for many years.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—To prevent being imposed upon, look well to the certificates of the proprietor and inventor.

This is to certify that I have appointed Dr. William Young, Philadelphia, my only Agent in the U. States, to dispose of that valuable Medicine, called TAYLOR'S GUTTA VEGETABILIS, with full power to appoint agents where he may think proper, and as the great demand may induce persons to fabricate the medicines to the injury of the public. I have thought proper to accompany the bill of directions round each bottle with my name signed in my own hand writing and the more effectually to detect counterfeits, the public will observe the seal of my agent on the outside of every bottle, to counterfeit which is felony.

Signed at my office, 20 Charles street, Bloomsbury, London, sold by Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG, 32 south Fourth street, one door north of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is appointed wholesale agent for the United States, Canada, and West Indies. feb 10—3m

American Silk Agency, 5 Bank st.

The subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale—

15,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES, from one to four years old, packed in moss and straw, in bundles of 100 trees each, warranted to be from the original stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis roots.

20,000 Canton Multicaulis Seedlings which are considered nearly or quite equal to the Morus Multicaulis, giving a rich leaf, from 8 to 10 inches long by 6 to 7 inches broad.

20,000 Improved Italian Seedlings.

20,000 Chinese Morus Expansa, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious, and greatly loved by the worms.

10,000 Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

Also, 5000 Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and of Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines.

These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

Also—American Sewing Silk, from the Northampton Factory, Carriage Fringe, &c.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent, Philada.

P. S. The particular attention of those engaged in the Culture and Manufacture of American Silk, whether of Trees, Eggs, Cocoons, reeled or manufactured, is called to this agency. The agent will give every attention to sales, and prompt remittance of proceeds of any articles sent him. Those who may wish to purchase and enter in this valuable branch of home industry, can obtain from the agent every information, and obtain such articles as they may want without fear of deception.
jan 20—tf

To the American People.

FRIENDS and fellow citizens.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you, that in consequence of the hitherto unparalleled success of the Vegetable Universal Medicine, known as the Brandreth Pills, such a host of counterfeits have arisen, that it is now confidently believed, that as many of them are sold, as of the genuine. It is scarcely necessary to state, that the counterfeit Pills are manufactured for gain alone, or perhaps what is worse, for the purpose of destroying the fame of this extraordinary medicine; and without any expectation, or even wish, that they should approximate in goodness to the real Brandreth's Pills; hence the disease and misery, which follow in their train, and the many victims, who seeking a healing balm, to mitigate their sufferings, have found a deleterious drug to hurry them to their graves.

It has been ascertained to a certainty, that in all cases wherein the Pills have failed in producing those delightful and happy effects, for which the genuine medicine is so justly celebrated, we have invariably been able to trace the cause to the same contemptible source, viz. the use of a counterfeit article; thus, instead of the relief, the warm recommendations of their friends had led them to believe they should experience, their hopes have been disappointed, and their sufferings prolonged.

The city of New York is the grand fountain from whence originate all those base imitations; but the business of counterfeiting is not confined to the above named place, but has extended itself to the east, and to the west, even to the Valley of Mississippi, and quite to New Orleans poisoning in its course the fair buds of health, drying up the fountains of life, and rendering a curse, that which otherwise would be our greatest blessing.

This is a melancholy, but a true picture; and without attempting to moralize on the cold blooded cruelty, and heartless selfishness of those, who for a trifling gain, will thus disseminate suffering and Death, instead of health and long life; we will proceed to point out the only possible means of avoiding those calamitous results.

1st. Purchase only of the properly authorised agents, and learn if the Pills they have for sale, were obtained at Dr. Brandreth's office in Philadelphia.

2d. Ask to see their certificate of agency; every true agent has one, which is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and also by me, (William Wright,) his general agent.

3d. Country resident agents are respectfully informed, that no travelling agent will be employed by me, without being provided with the usual printed certificate, setting forth the extent of his circuit, and signed by my own hand, to counterfeit which is forgery.

The public are respectfully informed that Dr. Brandreth has an office at 169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, devoted exclusively to the sale of the Vegetable Universal Pills, and where this medicine can always be obtained. Southern and Western Merchants will find it to their advantage to seek out by every possible means the genuine Brandreth Pills as it is only by that means they can expect to give satisfaction to these customers. WM. WRIGHT, General Agent.
dec 23—tf 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Wetherill and Brother,

MANUFACTURERS, No. 65 North Front street, Philadelphia, offer for sale

White Lead, dry and ground in oil,
Red Lead,
Orange Mineral,
Sugar Lead,
Litharge,
Chrome Green,
Chrome Yellow,
[illegible]

Copperas,
Oil Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Muriatic Acid,
Sulph. Morphia,
Acetate do.
Sulph. Quinine,
Refined Camphor,
Calomel, &c. &c.

Together with every Chemical article in their line, all of which, being made by themselves, are confidently recommended to their customers and to the public general, whose orders they will supply for any quantities required. feb 17—tf

Burlington Boarding School
FOR GIRLS.

THIS Institution, conducted for the last year at Franklin Hall, will be removed from the 1st of the 5th month next, to the city of Burlington, under the direction of the subscriber who will be assisted by well qualified female teachers.

The pupils will be carefully instructed in the various branches of a good English education, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Arithmetic, the Elementary branches of Mathematics, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Upon the two last branches courses of Lectures will be delivered during the Autumn and Winter, illustrated by experiments, for which the necessary apparatus has been provided. [illegible]

GEORGE B. DEACON.

REFERENCES.
[illegible]

French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies.
At Bordentown, N. J.

[illegible]

M. A. GIRAULT, Principal.

[illegible]

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 32 NORTH STREET,
Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth street.
[illegible]

Jacob Sennett,
Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufacturer,
[illegible]

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.
[illegible]
SAMUEL D. BREED.

Wanted,
A THOROUGH Carriage Smith of steady, sober habits, [illegible]
WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD.

To the Afflicted,
Particularly those afflicted with a secret disease of a particular character.
DOCTOR HUET, [illegible]

Union Burial Ground.

AT a stated annual meeting of the UNION BURIAL GROUND SOCIETY, for the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the Commissioners Hall, in Southwark, December 4th, 1837, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

President—John Tucker No. 3?5 south Second street.
Vice President—George Giles, No. 21 Shippen street.
Treasurer—John Thomson, N. E. corner of Lombard and Front streets.
Secretary—Richard E. Welsh, No. 233 Christian street.
Directors—Benjamin B. Buckman, 255 south Second street—Andrew L. Kern, 32 Christian street—Henry Snyder, 23 Wharton street—James Singleton, 95 Prime street—John De Putron, 426 south Second street—Charles Rizer, S. W. corner Fifth and Shippen streets—Thomas S. Fletcher, 103 Christian street—John Fareira, 357 south Second street—Arthur Vance, 10 Federal street—Joseph J. Money, 20 Queen street.

Application may be made to any of the above mentioned officers, for orders for the interment of white persons in the Strangers Ground, at the following rates, viz:

For all under five years, $1 00
For all over five years and under fifteen, 1 50
For all over fifteen years or upwards, 2 00

The ground is situated between Prime and Federal streets, and between Fifth and Sixth street, in the District of Southwark, and a careful superintendent always on the Ground. By order of the Board of Directors
dec 30—3m* RICHARD E. WELSH, Sec'ry.

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S
INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
No. 32 South Fourth street, one door above Chesnut.

The object of this Infirmary is the treatment of diseases of the SKIN, including, under that expression, Erysipelas, Scorbutic complaints in their various forms, as Pimples, Scaley eruptions, intolerable Itching of the Skin, Scald head, Blotches of various colours, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Tetter, Itch, Ringworm, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Ulcers of every description, however old and inveterate, Schirrus or Glandular Tumours, particularly those hardened Tumours in women's breast, which oftentimes terminate in Ulcerated Cancers, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases in every stage, and all diseases arising from impure blood.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge on the importance of an Infirmary of this kind, under the management of a Regular Physician, and one who has devoted his attention to those particular diseases, for the last four years, and it is hoped as a preliminary step to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, by men totally ignorant of medical science.

Attendance from 9 to 12 daily. Two hours every evening (from 7 to 9) are devoted to Surgical cases for the convenience of persons who are unable to attend in the day.

N. B. Country letters, post paid, containing a remittance for medicine, will be immediately answered.
feb 3—3m

PREMIUM TEETH.
A GOLD MEDAL

Was awarded to the subscriber at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York, October, 1837, for the BEST INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH. The following certificate is from the Judges appointed by the above Institute:—

We, the undersigned Judges, appointed by the American Institute, having examined Mr Stockton's latest improved Teeth, give it as our opinion that they are far superior to any heretofore offered for competition. They are calculated in the highest degree to give satisfaction to the profession. They combine not only strength, and the quality of withstanding heat, but what is very essential, extreme natural appearance. We consider Mr Stockton as being worthy the thanks of the profession.

E. Parmly, F. Houston, M. D. J. W. Crane, M. D.

Mr S. W. Stockton.—I have no hesitation in stating that the last Teeth I purchased from you, approach nearest to nature of any that I have ever seen—uniting beauty of appearance with durability of material, and can confidently recommend them to the profession, as being a very superior article. WM. ARNOLD,
Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

Mr. S. W. Stockton.—Sir—It gives me pleasure to congratulate you, as being the happy instrument of introducing to the profession an article combining the various desiderata hitherto anxiously looked for by Dentists. We can now command an article, which, for cleanliness, durability, beautiful natural appearance, &c. is admirably calculated to supersede the use of natural teeth and will doubtless come into general use by the profession.
JNO. B. STOUT, M. D.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully concur in the above.
Sam'l E. Smith, Isaac Greenwood, John Lovejoy, Lucius Reddington—Surgeon Dentists.

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Dentist,
No. 160 Vine St. above 4th, Phila.
☞ Letters (post paid)—and all orders for Teeth, enclosing the cash—will meet prompt attention. ap 16—tf

Have You a Cough?

DO not neglect it: thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common Cold.

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION, contains no poisonous drugs and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, which annually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Be persuaded to purchase a Bottle of this Expectorant.
TO-DAY:—to-morrow may be too late.
HAVE YOU A COUGH? Jayne's Expectorant is the only remedy you should take to cure you.
FOR THIS PLAIN REASON. That in no one of the thousand cases, where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

It may be had of the Proprietor, Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 south Third street, Philadelphia; and of Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del. John Evans & Co. Baltimore, Tosiah & Co. Washington City, Wm. Stabler, Alexandria, D. C., Walter Somervile, Richmond, Va. J. H. & W. Ellis, Macon, Georgia; Goodwin & Son, Cincinnati, O. A. Morris, York, G. W. Oakley, Reading, G. B. Kerfoot, Lancaster; S. Elliott, Carlisle; J. Wyeth, Harrisburg; Mr. Epting, Pottsville; and P. & W. H. Young, Easton, Pa. C. W. Roberts, Salem, N. J. C. Ludlam, Dennis's Creek, N. J. Price $1 per bottle. dec 30—tf

Growing of the Silk Worm.

J. STRONG'S Treatise on the Growing of the Silk Worm. Price 37½ cents. For sale by Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut street, S. C. Cleveland (American Silk Agency) 5 Bank street, H. H. Hirst, 26 Arcade, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. jan 13—tf

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS
For using Dr. Peters' celebrated "Vegetable Pills."

1. Because they are exceedingly popular which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.
[illegible]

DR. PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these pills is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of samples, which has been the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold by all the principal Druggists in the city of Philadelphia. dec 30—

Philadelphia Suspender & Stock
MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 South Fourth street, below Market St.

A. L. VANHORN respectfully informs the Western and Southern Merchants, that he manufactures and has constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of SUSPENDERS and STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS—Manufactured of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.

STOCKS—Made in the most fashionable styles on the best Bristle Frames, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, Velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO—SILK AND BRISTLE STOCKS—a light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear; a large assortment of them on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns; they are far superior to any thing formerly used for that purpose.

Also—Manufacture and have constantly on hand, an assortment of Russia Belts, cravat stiffners, vest springs, shoulder braces, gum elastic boot straps and garters.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, and ready made LINENS, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, constantly on hand.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

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N. B. The public are requested to observe the Directions accompanying the Box, will be signed Geo. Smith.

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In introducing this medicine to public notice, I [illegible] remark, that it is not for self interest alone [illegible] [illegible] man, and an eye single to the public good, prompted an effort to present to one [illegible] called Ague and Fever [illegible] [illegible]

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